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TESTING
CNAS L6791

TEST REPORT

Applicant: Ugreen Group Limited
Address: Ugreen Building, Longcheng Industrial Park,
Longguanxi Road, Longhua, ShenZhen, China
Equipment Type: AC1300 High-Gain Dual-Band Wireless Adapter
Model Name: CM493 (refer section 2.4)
Brand Name: **UGREEN**
FCC ID: 2AQI5-CM493
Test Standard: FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093
(refer section 3.1)
Maximum SAR: Body 2.4GHz(1 g): 0.55 W/kg
Body 5GHz(1 g): 0.52 W/kg
Test Date: Aug. 02, 2022 - Aug. 08, 2022
Date of Issue: Aug. 24, 2022

ISSUED BY:

Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

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Liyao. Zong

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Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
<u>Rev. 01</u>	<u>Aug. 18, 2022</u>	<u>Initial Issue</u>
<u>Rev. 02</u>	<u>Aug. 24, 2022</u>	<u>Update section 3.1 Test Standards</u>

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Test Laboratory

Company Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1/F, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100

1.2 Test Location

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Location	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Block B, 1/F, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1/F, Building B, Ganghongji High-tech Intelligent Industrial Park, No. 1008, Songbai Road, Yangguang Community, Xili Sub-district, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	18°C to 25°C
Ambient Relative Humidity	30% to 70%

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	Ugreen Group Limited
Address	Ugreen Building, Longcheng Industrial Park, Longguanxi Road, Longhua, ShenZhen, China

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	Ugreen Group Limited
Address	Ugreen Building, Longcheng Industrial Park, Longguanxi Road, Longhua, ShenZhen, China

2.3 Factory Information

Factory	Shenzhen Bilian Electronic Co., Ltd.
Address	501, Building 3, No.32, Dafu Road, Zhangge Community, Fucheng Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, P.R. China

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	AC1300 High-Gain Dual-Band Wireless Adapter
Model Name Under Test	CM493
Series Model Name	50341
Description of Model Name Differentiation	The Circuit, PCB Layout, Electrical Parts, and appearance between the serial models are identical to the basic model, except the model names.
Hardware Version	VER A1.0
Software Version	1030.31.102.2018
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.5 Ancillary Equipment

Note: Not application.

2.6 Technical Information

Network and Wireless connectivity	WIFI 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n and 802.11ac U-NII-1/3
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The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode	2.4G WLAN, 5G WLAN	
Frequency Range	802.11b/g /n(HT20/HT40)	2412 MHz ~2462 MHz
	802.11a/n(HT20/ HT40)	5150 MHz ~ 5250 MHz
	/ac(VHT20/VHT4 0/VHT80)	5725 MHz ~ 5850 MHz
Antenna Type	Dipole Antenna	
Hotspot Function	N/A	
Exposure Category	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure	
EUT Stage	Portable Device	
Product	Type	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Identical prototype

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2.1093	Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
2	ANSI C95.1-1992☆	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D04 v01☆	RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies for Mobile and Portable Devices
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04☆	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02☆	RF Exposure Reporting
7	KDB 248227 D01 v02r02☆	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmitters
8	KDB 447498 D02 v02r01☆	SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR USB DONGLE TRANSMITTERS

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

Body Position	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/ Controlled Exposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. General population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Occupational/Controlled Exposure: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

3.3 Test Result Summary

3.3.1 Highest SAR (1 g Value)

Frequency Band		Maximum Report SAR				
		1 g (W/kg)				
		Body (Antenna.A Close)	Body (Antenna.B Close)	Body(Antenna.A Open)	Body(Antenna.B Open)	Maximum Report SAR (W/kg)
		(Separation 5mm)	(Separation 5mm)	(Separation 5mm)	(Separation 5mm)	Body-worn
WIFI	2.4 G	0.09	0.55	0.09	0.49	0.55
	5.2G	0.52	0.33	0.50	0.31	
	5.8 G	0.30	0.39	0.40	0.43	
Maximum Report SAR	0.52	0.55	0.50	0.49		
Limits (W/kg)		1.6				
Test Verdict		Pass				

3.3.2 Highest Simultaneous SAR

Note: The highest simultaneous SAR please refer section 12.

3.4 Test Uncertainty

According to KDB 865664 D01, when the highest measured 1 g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

The maximum 1 g SAR for the EUT in this report is 0.550 W/kg, which is lower than 1.5 W/kg, so the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is not required in this report.

4 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Definition

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

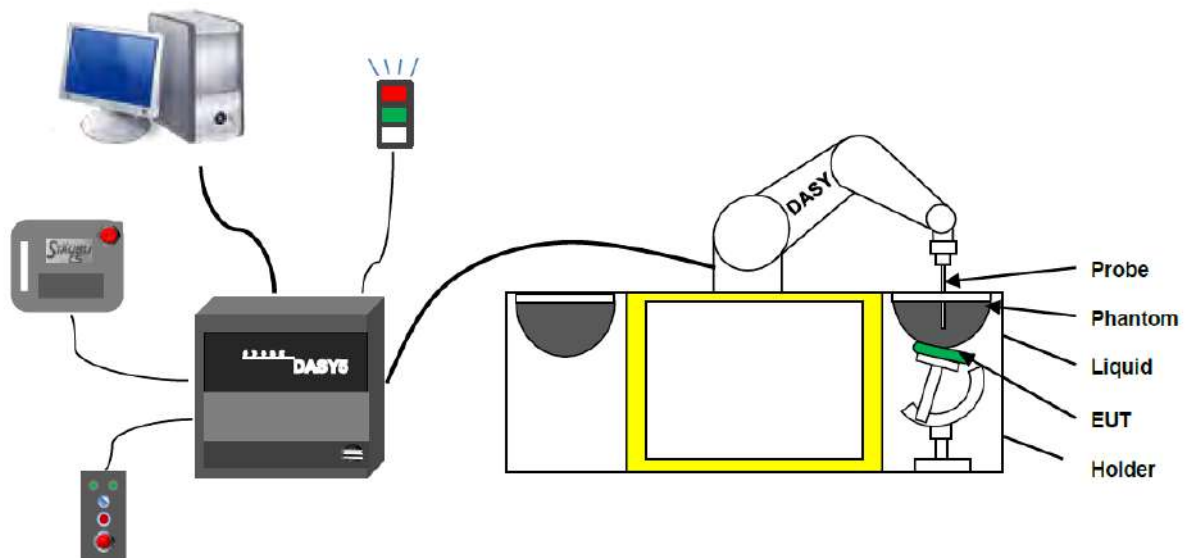
$$SAR = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 DASY SAR System

4.2.1 DASY SAR System Diagram



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6. The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation.
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

4.2.2 Robot

The Dasy SAR system uses the high precision robots. Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system For the 6-axis controller system, Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents). The robot series have many features that are important for our application:



- **High precision**
(repeatability ± 0.02 mm)
- **High reliability**
(industrial design)
- **Low maintenance costs**
(virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- **Jerk-free straight movements**
(brush less synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- **Low ELF interference**
(motor control _elds shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities for the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe EX3DV4-SN:7510 with following specifications is used.

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ; ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 9 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 10 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV4)



E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209-1/-2 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennassa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the EN 62209-1/2 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.

4.2.4 Data Acquisition Electronics

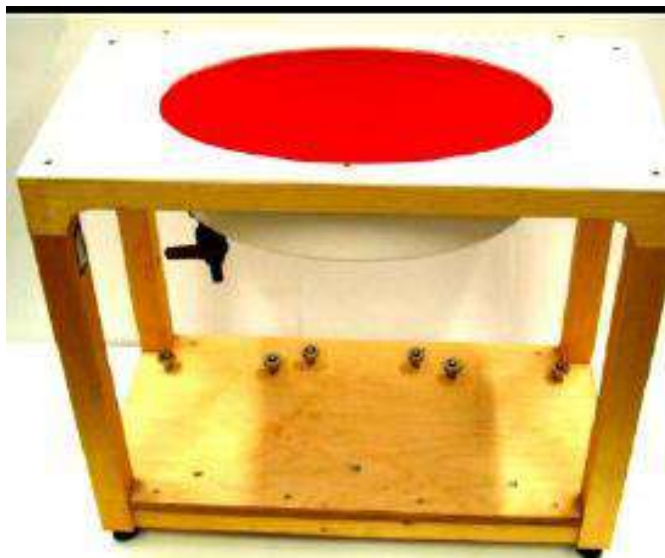
The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



- Input Impedance: 200M Ω m
- The Inputs: Symmetrical and Floating
- Common Mode Rejection: Above 80dB

4.2.5 Phantoms

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209 Part II and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points.



·Flat phantom

Photo of Phantom SN1012



Serial Number	Shell Thickness (mm)	Major ellipse axis (mm)	Minor axis (mm)
SN 1012 ELI4	2.0 ± 0.2	600	500

4.2.6 Device Holder

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65° . The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA"s only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used. Larger DUT"s (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.



The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. Incompliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1° .

4.2.7 Simulating Liquid

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5%.

Head Liquid Depth



Body Liquid Depth



The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid and the theoretical Conductivity/Permittivity.

Head (Reference IEEE1528)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0.1	0	44.9	1.80	39.2
2600	54.9	0	0	0.1	0	45.0	1.96	39.0
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Hexyl Carbitol (%)			Triton X-100 (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
5200	62.52	17.24			17.24		4.66	36.0
5800	62.52	17.24			17.24		5.27	35.3
Body (From instrument manufacturer)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0.1	0	31.3	1.95	52.7
2600	68.2	0	0	0.1	0	31.7	2.16	52.5
Frequency(MHz)	Water	DGBE			Salt		Conductivity	Permittivity

		(%)	(%)	σ (S/m)	ϵ
5200	78.60	21.40	/	5.54	47.86
5800	78.50	21.40	0.1	6.0	48.20

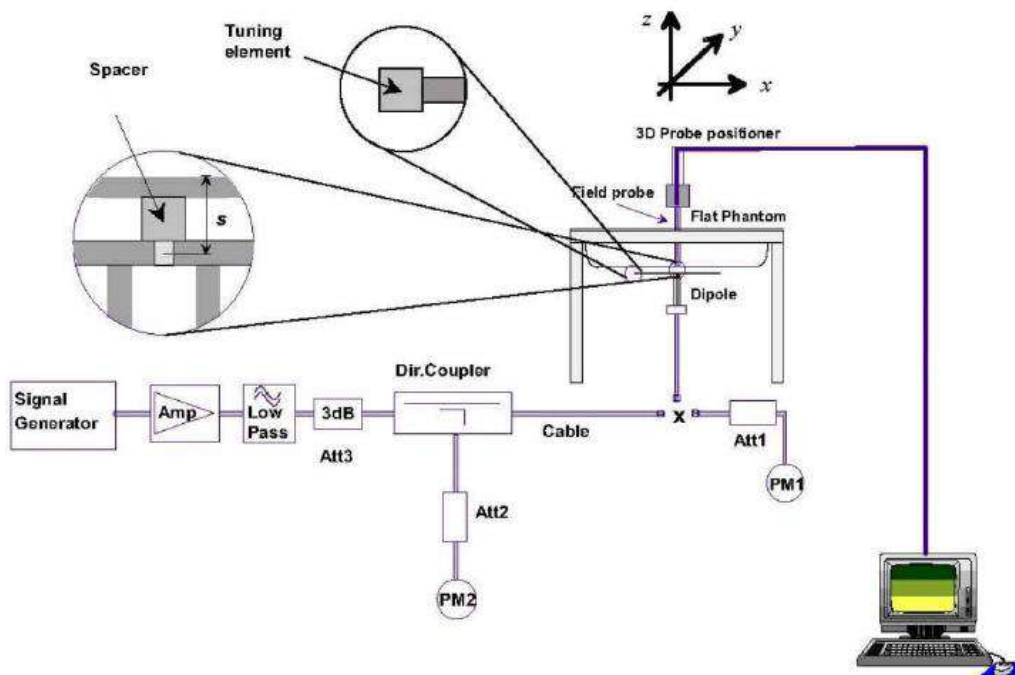
5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Purpose of System Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.2 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



6 TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS

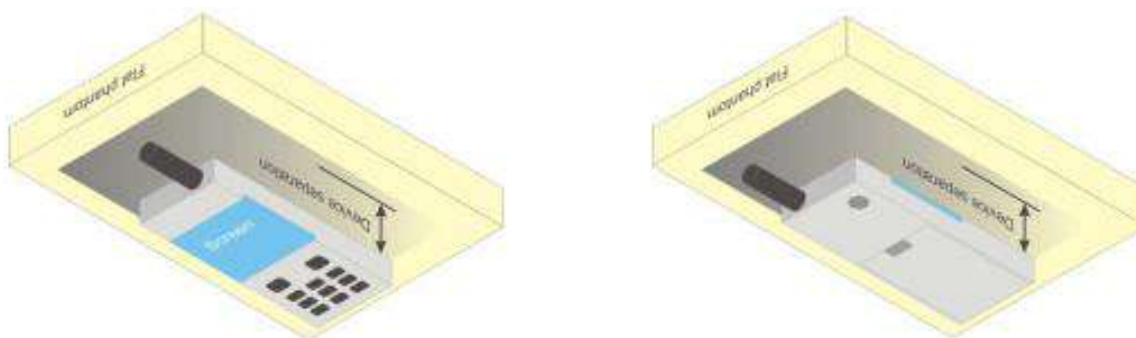
According to KDB 648474 D04 Handset, handsets are tested for SAR compliance in head, body-worn accessory and other use configurations described in the following subsections.

6.1 Body-worn Position Conditions

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory.

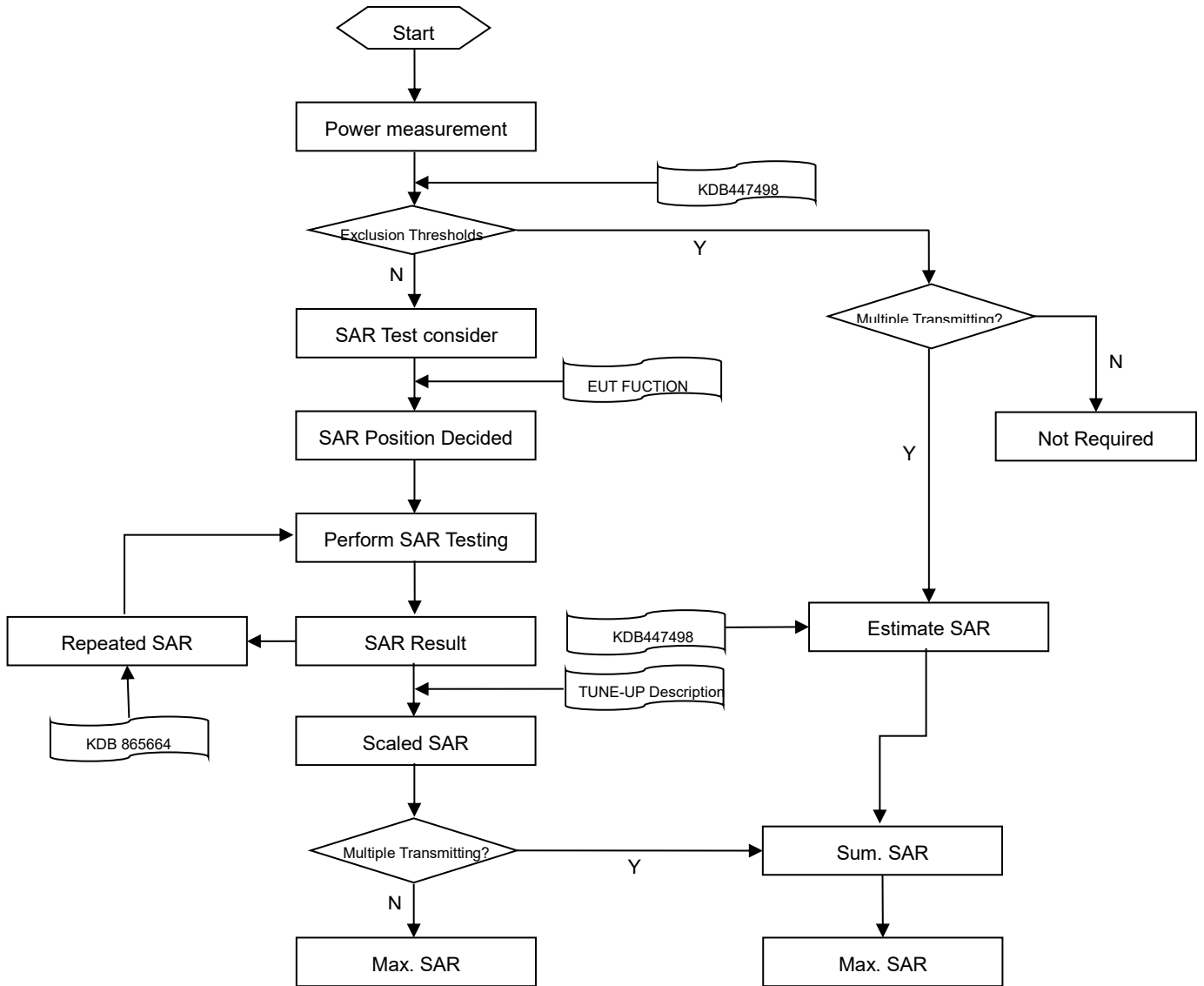
Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required. A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance ≤ 5 mm to support compliance.



7 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

7.1 Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirement

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1 g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

		≤3GHz	>3GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		5±1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		30°±1°	20°±1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3–4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n)	≤ 5 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
			4–5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
			5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm
4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm			
	Δz Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points	≤ 1.5· Δz Zoom (n-1)	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥30 mm	3–4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
			4–5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
			5–6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note:

1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
2. * When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1 g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

7.3 Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- a. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- b. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- c. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- d. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r04 quoted below. When the 1 g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

8 CONDUCTED RF OUPUT POWER

8.1 WIFI

8.1.1 2.4G WIFI (Antenna A)

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power Limit (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
2.4 (2.4~2.4835)	802.11b	1	2412	13.55	14	YES
		6	2437	13.52	14	YES
		11	2462	13.73	14	YES
	802.11g	1	2412	13.75	14	NO
		6	2437	13.67	14	NO
		11	2462	13.62	14	NO
	802.11n(HT20)	1	2412	12.85	13	NO
		6	2437	12.61	13	NO
		11	2462	12.87	13	NO
	802.11n(HT40)	3	2422	12.83	13	NO
		6	2437	12.81	13	NO
		9	2452	12.75	13	NO

Note: When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same maximum tune-up output power, the test configuration is determined by applying the following steps sequentially.

1) The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected between the multiple configurations in a frequency band with the same maximum tune-up output power.

2) When multiple transmission modes (802.11g/n) have the same maximum tune-up output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11g mode is selected over 802.11n.

3) According KDB 247228, when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, OFDM SAR test is not required.

Adjusted SAR = $0.550 * (25.12\text{mW}/25.12\text{mW}) = 0.550$ W/Kg, so 2.4G OFDM SAR test is not required.

8.1.2 2.4G WIFI (Antenna B)

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power Limit (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
2.4 (2.4~2.4835)	802.11b	1	2412	13.73	14	YES
		6	2437	13.88	14	YES
		11	2462	13.62	14	YES
	802.11g	1	2412	13.71	14	NO
		6	2437	13.75	14	NO
		11	2462	13.92	14	NO
	802.11n(HT20)	1	2412	12.67	13	NO
		6	2437	12.78	13	NO
		11	2462	12.57	13	NO
	802.11n(HT40)	3	2422	12.97	13	NO
		6	2437	12.98	13	NO
		9	2452	12.58	13	NO

Note: When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same maximum tune-up output power, the test configuration is determined by applying the following steps sequentially.

1) The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected between the multiple configurations in a frequency band with the same maximum tune-up output power.

2) When multiple transmission modes (802.11g/n) have the same maximum tune-up output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11g mode is selected over 802.11n.

3) According KDB 247228, when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, OFDM SAR test is not required.

Adjusted SAR = $0.550 * (25.12\text{mW}/25.12\text{mW}) = 0.550$ W/Kg, so 2.4G OFDM SAR test is not required.

8.1.3 2.4G WIFI (MIMO)

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power Limit (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
2.4 (2.4~2.4835)	802.11b	1	2412	/	/	NO
		6	2437	/	/	NO
		11	2462	/	/	NO
	802.11g	1	2412	/	/	NO
		6	2437	/	/	NO
		11	2462	/	/	NO
	802.11n(HT20)	1	2412	12.65	13	NO
		6	2437	12.81	13	NO
		11	2462	12.60	13	NO
	802.11n(HT40)	3	2422	12.76	13	NO
		6	2437	12.68	13	NO
		9	2452	12.82	13	NO

Note: When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same maximum tune-up output power, the test configuration is determined by applying the following steps sequentially.

- 1) The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected between the multiple configurations in a frequency band with the same maximum tune-up output power.
- 2) When multiple transmission modes (802.11g/n) have the same maximum tune-up output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11g mode is selected over 802.11n.

8.1.4 5G WIFI (Antenna A)

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power Limit (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
5.2 (5.15~5.25)	802.11a	36	5180	13.74	14	YES
		40	5200	13.82	14	YES
		48	5240	13.79	14	YES
	802.11n(HT20)	36	5180	13.53	14	NO
		40	5200	13.84	14	NO
		48	5240	13.57	14	NO
	802.11n(HT40)	38	5190	12.56	13	NO
		46	5230	12.84	13	NO
	802.11ac(VHT20)	36	5180	13.89	14	NO
		40	5200	13.92	14	NO
		48	5240	13.75	14	NO
	802.11ac(VHT40)	38	5190	12.92	13	NO
		46	5230	12.89	13	NO
	802.11ac(VHT80)	42	5210	11.73	12	NO
	5.8 (5.725~5.850)	802.11a	149	5745	13.77	14
157			5785	13.76	14	YES
165			5825	13.7	14	YES
802.11n(HT20)		149	5745	13.67	14	NO
		157	5785	13.95	14	NO
		165	5825	13.87	14	NO
802.11n(HT40)		151	5755	12.75	13	NO
		159	5795	12.86	13	NO
802.11ac(VHT20)		149	5745	13.76	14	NO
		157	5785	13.69	14	NO
		165	5825	13.89	14	NO
802.11ac(VHT40)		151	5755	12.87	13	NO
		159	5795	12.63	13	NO
802.11ac(VHT80)		155	5775	11.72	12	NO

Note: When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same maximum tune-up output power, the test configuration is determined by applying the following steps sequentially.

- 1) The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected between the multiple configurations in a frequency band with the same maximum tune-up output power.
- 2) When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/n/ac) have the same maximum tune-up output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac.

8.1.5 5G WIFI (Antenna B)

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power Limit (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
5.2 (5.15~5.25)	802.11a	36	5180	13.69	14	YES
		40	5200	13.81	14	YES
		48	5240	13.78	14	YES
	802.11n(HT20)	36	5180	13.56	14	NO
		40	5200	13.74	14	NO
		48	5240	13.96	14	NO
	802.11n(HT40)	38	5190	12.87	13	NO
		46	5230	12.79	13	NO
	802.11ac(VHT20)	36	5180	13.6	14	NO
		40	5200	13.99	14	NO
		48	5240	13.75	14	NO
	802.11ac(VHT40)	38	5190	12.78	13	NO
		46	5230	12.79	13	NO
	802.11ac(VHT80)	42	5210	11.78	12	NO
	5.8 (5.725~5.850)	802.11a	149	5745	13.96	14
157			5785	13.84	14	YES
165			5825	13.62	14	YES
802.11n(HT20)		149	5745	13.96	14	NO
		157	5785	13.82	14	NO
		165	5825	13.67	14	NO
802.11n(HT40)		151	5755	12.67	13	NO
		159	5795	12.87	13	NO
802.11ac(VHT20)		149	5745	13.86	14	NO
		157	5785	13.75	14	NO
		165	5825	13.65	14	NO
802.11ac(VHT40)		151	5755	12.86	13	NO
		159	5795	12.46	13	NO
802.11ac(VHT80)		155	5775	11.42	12	NO

Note: When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same maximum tune-up output power, the test configuration is determined by applying the following steps sequentially.

- 1) The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected between the multiple configurations in a frequency band with the same maximum tune-up output power.
- 2) When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/n/ac) have the same maximum tune-up output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac.

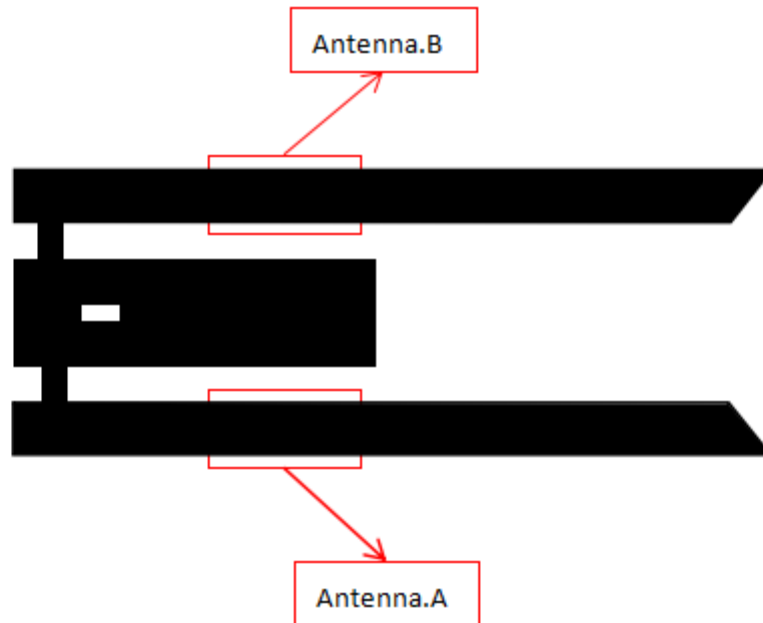
8.1.6 5G WIFI (MIMO)

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power Limit (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
5.2 (5.15~5.25)	802.11a	36	5180	/	/	NO
		40	5200	/	/	NO
		48	5240	/	/	NO
	802.11n(HT20)	36	5180	13.75	14	NO
		40	5200	13.63	14	NO
		48	5240	13.73	14	NO
	802.11n(HT40)	38	5190	12.81	13	NO
		46	5230	12.81	13	NO
	802.11ac(VHT20)	36	5180	13.88	14	NO
		40	5200	13.87	14	NO
		48	5240	13.82	14	NO
	802.11ac(VHT40)	38	5190	12.73	13	NO
		46	5230	12.48	13	NO
	802.11ac(VHT80)	42	5210	11.57	12	NO
	5.8 (5.725~5.850)	802.11a	149	5745	/	/
157			5785	/	/	NO
165			5825	/	/	NO
802.11n(HT20)		149	5745	13.66	14	NO
		157	5785	13.88	14	NO
		165	5825	13.88	14	NO
802.11n(HT40)		151	5755	12.62	13	NO
		159	5795	12.88	13	NO
802.11ac(VHT20)		149	5745	13.87	14	NO
		157	5785	13.82	14	NO
		165	5825	13.63	14	NO
802.11ac(VHT40)		151	5755	12.80	13	NO
		159	5795	12.43	13	NO
802.11ac(VHT80)		155	5775	11.85	12	NO

Note: When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same maximum tune-up output power, the test configuration is determined by applying the following steps sequentially.

- 1) The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected between the multiple configurations in a frequency band with the same maximum tune-up output power.
- 2) When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/n/ac) have the same maximum tune-up output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac.

9 TEST EXCLUSION CONSIDERATION



Antenna	Support Bands
WIFI ANT. A	WIFI2.4G/5G
WIFI ANT. B	WIFI2.4G/5G

9.1 SAR Test Consideration Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D04, Appendix B, The SAR-based exemption formula applies for single fixed, mobile, and portable RF sources with available maximum time-averaged power or effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, of less than or equal to the threshold Pth (mW).

This method shall only be used at separation distances from 0.5 cm to 40 cm and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive). The following table shows the power threshold from 5mm to 50mm.

Power Thresholds (mW)					
Frequency (MHz)	At separation distance of ≤ 5 mm	At separation distance of 10 mm	At separation distance of 15 mm	At separation distance of 20 mm	At separation distance of 25 mm
300	39 mW	65 mW	88 mW	110 mW	129 mW
450	22 mW	44 mW	67 mW	89 mW	112 mW
835	9 mW	25 mW	44 mW	66 mW	90 mW
1900	3 mW	12 mW	26 mW	44 mW	66 mW
2450	3 mW	10 mW	22 mW	38 mW	59 mW
3600	2 mW	8 mW	18 mW	32 mW	49 mW
5800	1 mW	6 mW	14 mW	25 mW	40 mW
Frequency (MHz)	At separation distance of 30 mm	At separation distance of 35 mm	At separation distance of 40 mm	At separation distance of 45 mm	At separation distance of 50 mm
300	148 mW	166 mW	184 mW	201 mW	217 mW
450	135 mW	158 mW	180 mW	203 mW	226 mW
835	116 mW	145 mW	175 mW	207 mW	240 mW
1900	92 mW	122 mW	157 mW	195 mW	236 mW
2450	83 mW	111 mW	143 mW	179 mW	219 mW
3600	71 mW	96 mW	125 mW	158 mW	195 mW
5800	58 mW	80 mW	106 mW	136 mW	169 mW

9.1.1 Laptop mode SAR Test Consideration

Band	Max. Peak Power		Antenna A Test Position Configurations							
			Close-0°	Close-180°	Left Edge	Right Edge	Open-0°	Open-90°	Open-180°	Open-270°
	dBm	mW								
WIFI 2.4G	14	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WIFI 5.2G	14	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WIFI 5.8G	14	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Band	Max. Peak Power		Antenna B Test Position Configurations							
			Close-0°	Close-180°	Left Edge	Right Edge	Open-0°	Open-90°	Open-180°	Open-270°
	dBm	mW								
WIFI 2.4G	14	25	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WIFI 5.2G	14	25	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WIFI 5.8G	14	25	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note:

- Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power including tune-up tolerance among production units
- Per KDB 447498 D04, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
- Per KDB 447498 D04, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the distance of the antenna to the user is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold
- Per KDB 447498 D04, for separation distances from 0.5 cm to 40 cm and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive), the threshold Pth (mW) is given by Following:

$$P_{th} (mW) = \begin{cases} ERP_{20cm} (d/20cm)^x & d \leq 20cm \\ ERP_{20cm} & 20cm < d \leq 40cm \end{cases}$$

where

$$x = -\log_{10} \left(\frac{60}{ERP_{20cm} \sqrt{f}} \right)$$

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- d is the separation distance (cm), The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- ERP_{20cm} are determined by:

$$ERP_{20cm} (mW) = f(x) = \begin{cases} 2040f & 0.3GHz \leq f < 1.5GHz \\ 3060 & 1.5GHz \leq f \leq 6GHz \end{cases}$$

- Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.8. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
- Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
 - When KDB Publication 447498 D04 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
 - When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
- Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands conditions.
 - When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band

for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

- b. When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

10 TEST RESULT

10.1 WIFI 2.4GHZ

Mode	Antenna	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (dB)	1 g Meas SAR (W/kg)	Duty cycle (%)	Duty cycle Factor	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	1 g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Meas. No.
Body (Antenna Close)														
802.11 b	SISO 1-A	Close-0°	5	11	2462	0.16	0.057	100.00	1.000	13.73	14.00	1.064	0.061	/
		Close-180°	5	11	2462	0.16	0.061	100.00	1.000	13.73	14.00	1.064	0.065	/
		Left Edge	5	11	2462	0.19	0.085	100.00	1.000	13.73	14.00	1.064	0.090	1#
802.11 b	SISO 2-B	Close-0°	5	6	2437	-0.02	0.481	100.00	1.000	13.88	14.00	1.028	0.494	/
		Close-180°	5	6	2437	0.16	0.396	100.00	1.000	13.88	14.00	1.028	0.407	/
		Right Edge	5	6	2437	-0.02	0.535	100.00	1.000	13.88	14.00	1.028	0.550	2#
Body(Antenna Open)														
802.11 b	SISO 1-A	Open-0°	5	11	2462	-0.04	0.085	100.00	1.000	13.73	14.00	1.064	0.090	/
		Open-90°	5	11	2462	-0.02	0.081	100.00	1.000	13.73	14.00	1.064	0.086	/
		Open-180°	5	11	2462	-0.16	0.081	100.00	1.000	13.73	14.00	1.064	0.086	/
		Open-270°	5	11	2462	0.19	0.088	100.00	1.000	13.73	14.00	1.064	0.094	3#
802.11 b	SISO 2-B	Open-0°	5	6	2437	-0.13	0.473	100.00	1.000	13.88	14.00	1.028	0.486	4#
		Open-90°	5	6	2437	0.01	0.391	100.00	1.000	13.88	14.00	1.028	0.402	/
		Open-180°	5	6	2437	0.11	0.416	100.00	1.000	13.88	14.00	1.028	0.428	/
		Open-270°	5	6	2437	0.13	0.415	100.00	1.000	13.88	14.00	1.028	0.427	/
Note: Refer to ANNEX C for the detailed test data for each test configuration.														

10.2WIFI 5GHZ

Mode	Antenna	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift(dB)	1 g Meas SAR (W/kg)	Duty cycle (%)	Duty cycle Factor	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	1 g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Meas. No.	
Body (Antenna Close)															
5.2G	802.11 a	SISO 1-A	Close-0°	5	40	5200	0.06	0.337	100.00	1.000	13.82	14.00	1.042	0.351	/
			Close-180°	5	40	5200	0.18	0.374	100.00	1.000	13.82	14.00	1.042	0.390	/
			Left Edge	5	40	5200	0.01	0.497	100.00	1.000	13.82	14.00	1.042	0.518	5#
		SISO 2-B	Close-0°	5	40	5200	0.15	0.233	100.00	1.000	13.81	14.00	1.045	0.243	/
			Close-180°	5	40	5200	-0.13	0.316	100.00	1.000	13.81	14.00	1.045	0.330	6#
			Right Edge	5	40	5200	0.14	0.302	100.00	1.000	13.81	14.00	1.045	0.316	/
5.8G	802.11 a	SISO 1-A	Close-0°	5	149	5745	-0.03	0.283	100.00	1.000	13.77	14.00	1.054	0.298	7#
			Close-180°	5	149	5745	0.11	0.241	100.00	1.000	13.77	14.00	1.054	0.254	/
			Left Edge	5	149	5745	-0.14	0.281	100.00	1.000	13.77	14.00	1.054	0.296	/
		SISO 2-B	Close-0°	5	149	5745	-0.19	0.262	100.00	1.000	13.96	14.00	1.009	0.264	/
			Close-180°	5	149	5745	0.17	0.381	100.00	1.000	13.96	14.00	1.009	0.384	8#
			Right Edge	5	149	5745	0.05	0.247	100.00	1.000	13.96	14.00	1.009	0.249	/
Body(Antenna Open)															
5.2G	802.11 a	SISO 1-A	Open-0°	5	40	5200	-0.10	0.380	100.00	1.000	13.82	14.00	1.042	0.396	/
			Open-90°	5	40	5200	0.14	0.350	100.00	1.000	13.82	14.00	1.042	0.365	/
			Open-180°	5	40	5200	0.05	0.479	100.00	1.000	13.82	14.00	1.042	0.499	9#
			Open-270°	5	40	5200	0.15	0.388	100.00	1.000	13.82	14.00	1.042	0.404	/
		SISO 2-B	Open-0°	5	40	5200	0.04	0.219	100.00	1.000	13.81	14.00	1.045	0.229	/
			Open-90°	5	40	5200	0.16	0.276	100.00	1.000	13.81	14.00	1.045	0.288	/
			Open-180°	5	40	5200	0.18	0.300	100.00	1.000	13.81	14.00	1.045	0.314	10#
5.8G	802.11 a	SISO 1-A	Open-270°	5	40	5200	0.16	0.230	100.00	1.000	13.81	14.00	1.045	0.240	/
			Open-0°	5	149	5745	0.18	0.376	100.00	1.000	13.77	14.00	1.054	0.396	11#
			Open-90°	5	149	5745	0.07	0.241	100.00	1.000	13.77	14.00	1.054	0.254	/
			Open-180°	5	149	5745	0.16	0.270	100.00	1.000	13.77	14.00	1.054	0.285	/
		SISO 2-B	Open-270°	5	149	5745	0.05	0.335	100.00	1.000	13.77	14.00	1.054	0.353	/
			Open-0°	5	149	5745	-0.19	0.324	100.00	1.000	13.96	14.00	1.009	0.327	/
			Open-90°	5	149	5745	-0.14	0.367	100.00	1.000	13.96	14.00	1.009	0.370	/
			Open-180°	5	149	5745	0.13	0.426	100.00	1.000	13.96	14.00	1.009	0.430	12#
Open-270°	5	149	5745	0.01	0.283	100.00	1.000	13.96	14.00	1.009	0.286	/			
Note: Refer to ANNEX C for the detailed test data for each test configuration.															

11 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10 , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 , or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 , and the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Note: For 1g SAR, the highest measured 1g SAR is $0.535 < 0.80$ W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.

12 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR 1g of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR 1g 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR 1g is greater than the SAR limit (SAR 1g 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to Peak Location Ratio (SPLSR).

According KDB 447498 D04, simultaneous transmission:

- a) $SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^{1.5} / R_i$ (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 + (z1-z2)^2]$, where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
SAR1 is the highest reported or estimated SAR for the first of a pair of simultaneous transmitting antennas, in a specific test operating mode and exposure condition.
SAR2 is the highest reported or estimated SAR for the second of a pair of simultaneous transmitting antennas, in a specific test operating mode and exposure condition as the first.
- b) If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
- c) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.

12.1 Simultaneous Transmission Mode Considerations

No.	Simultaneous Tx Combination	Body-worn
1	WLAN 2.4G(Antenna A) + WLAN 2.4G(Antenna B)	Yes
2	WLAN 5G(Antenna A) + WLAN 5G(Antenna B)	Yes

Note:

- When stand-alone SAR is not required for a side of antenna, its SAR is considered zero in the SAR summing process to assess Multi-band transmission SAR compliance.
- The maximum SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.

12.2 Sum SAR of Simultaneous Transmission

12.2.1 Body Simultaneous Transmission SAR Evaluation for WLAN Antenna.A with WLAN Antenna.B

State	Position	Stand alone SAR						SUM SAR		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	(1+2)	(3+4)	(5+6)
		2.4G WLAN (Antenna.A)	2.4G WLAN (Antenna.B)	5.2G WLAN (Antenna.A)	5.2G WLAN (Antenna.B)	5.8G WLAN (Antenna.A)	5.8G WLAN (Antenna.B)			
Body (Antenna Close)	Close-0° 5mm	0.061	0.494	0.351	0.243	0.298	0.264	0.555	0.594	0.562
	Close-180° 5mm	0.065	0.407	0.390	0.330	0.254	0.384	0.472	0.720	0.638
	Left Edge 5mm	0.090	0.000	0.518	0.000	0.296	0.000	0.090	0.518	0.296
	Right Edge 5mm	0.000	0.550	0.000	0.316	0.000	0.249	0.550	0.316	0.249
Body (Antenna Open)	Open-0° 5mm	0.090	0.486	0.396	0.229	0.396	0.327	0.576	0.625	0.723
	Open-90° 5mm	0.086	0.402	0.365	0.288	0.254	0.370	0.488	0.653	0.624
	Open-180° 5mm	0.086	0.428	0.499	0.314	0.285	0.430	0.514	0.813	0.715
	Open-270° 5mm	0.094	0.427	0.404	0.240	0.353	0.286	0.521	0.644	0.639

Note:

1: The highest Summed 1g SAR is 0.813 W/Kg < 1.6 W/kg, so Simultaneous Transmission SAR test is not required.

13 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No./Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
PC	Dell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Software	Speag	DASY5	52.8.8.1222	N/A	N/A
2450MHz Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	SN: 952	2021/05/19	2024/05/18
5GHz Validation Dipole	Speag	D5GHzV2	SN: 1200	2021/05/18	2024/05/17
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	SN: 7510	2021/12/29	2022/12/28
Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	SN: 1454	2021/11/05	2022/11/04
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	177746	2021/08/24	2022/08/23
Power Meter	R&S	NRVD-B2	7250BJ-0112/2011	2021/09/08	2022/09/07
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z4	100381	2021/09/08	2022/09/07
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z2	100211	2021/09/08	2022/09/07
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103472	2021/12/29	2022/12/28
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4HC	EF720B004820	2021/12/01	2022/11/30
Power Amplifier	SATIMO	6552B	22374	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK3.5	SN: 1312	N/A	N/A
Phantom	Speag	ELI4	SN: 1012	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	COM-MW	ZA-S1-31	1305003187	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	AA-MCS	AAMCS-UDC	000272	N/A	N/A

Note: For dipole antennas, BALUN has adopted 3 years as calibration intervals, and on annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss in within 20% of calibrated measurement.
4. Impedance (real or imaginary parts) in within 5 Ohms of calibrated measurement.

ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a DAK3.5 Dielectric Probe Kit.

Head Liquid

Date	Liquid Type	Fre. (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Meas. Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Meas. Permittivity (ϵ)	Target Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Target Permittivity (ϵ)	Conductivity Tolerance (%)	Permittivity Tolerance (%)
2022.08.04	Head	2450	21.5	1.81	39.63	1.80	39.20	0.56	1.10
2022.08.02	Head	5250	21.4	4.70	35.81	4.71	35.93	-0.21	-0.33
2022.08.08	Head	5750	21.2	5.18	35.64	5.22	35.36	-0.77	0.79

Note: The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is $\pm 5\%$.

ANNEX B SYSTEM CHECK RESULT

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 % (for 1 g).

Head liquid 1g

Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Dipole SAR (W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2022.08.04	Head	2450	100	5.490	54.90	53.00	3.58
2022.08.02	Head	5250	100	7.480	74.80	77.80	-3.86
2022.08.08	Head	5750	100	7.500	75.00	77.20	-2.85

Note: The tolerance limit of System validation $\pm 10\%$.

System Performance Check Data (2450MHz)

Date: 2022.08.04

Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.805$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.625$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.6°C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(7.63, 7.63, 7.63); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW 2450/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.25 W/kg

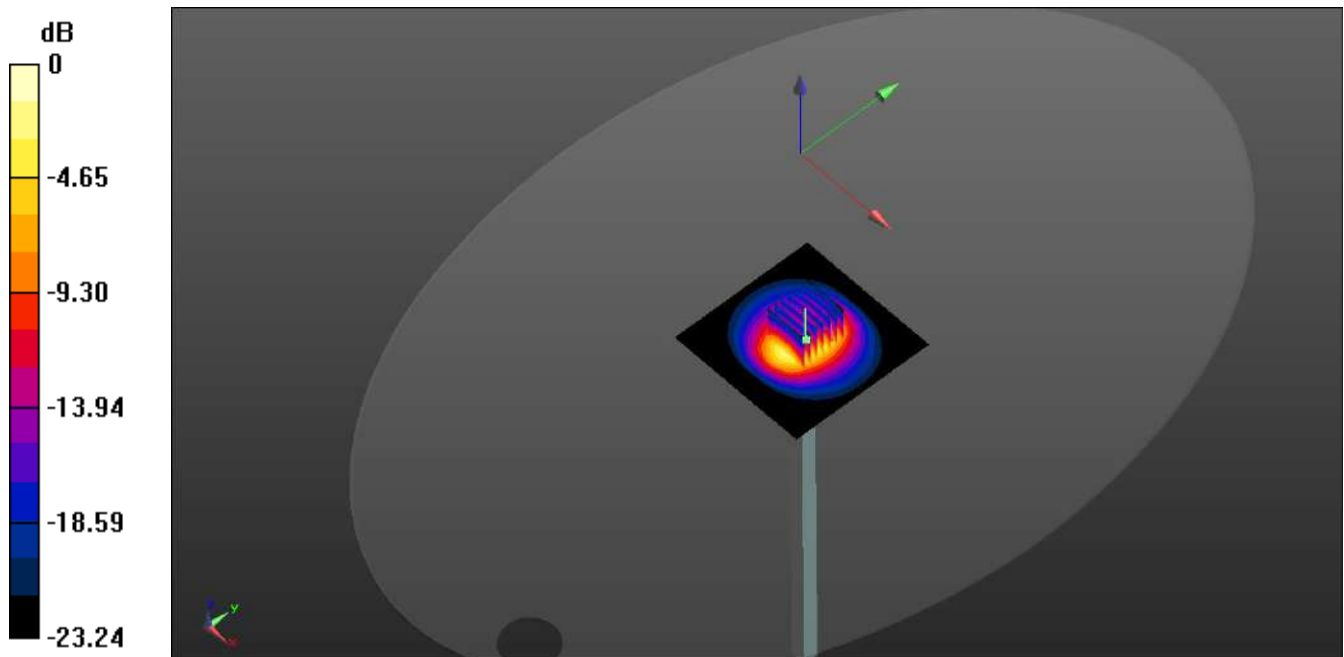
CW 2450/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 59.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.49 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.48 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.26 W/kg



0 dB = 6.26 W/kg

System Performance Check Data (5250MHz)

Date: 2022.08.02

Communication System Band: D5GHz (5000.0 - 6000.0 MHz); Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.702$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.807$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.4°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(5.42, 5.42, 5.42); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW 5250/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.5 W/kg

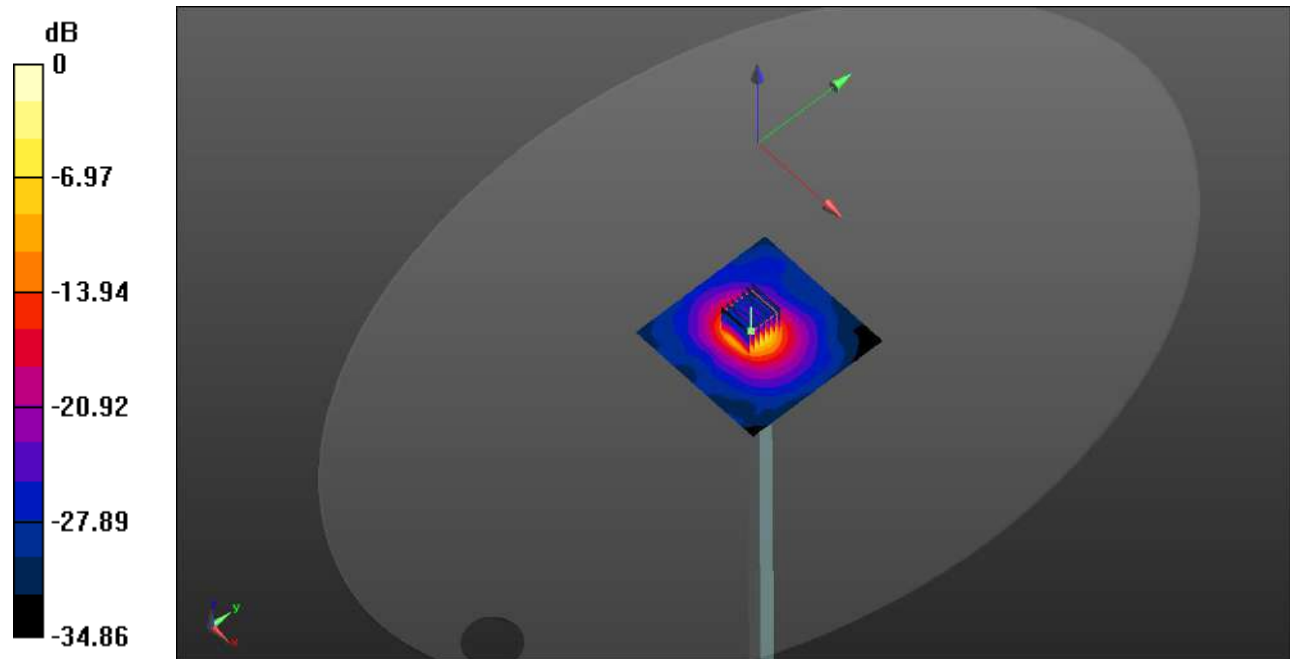
CW 5250/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 40.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.48 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.7 W/kg



0 dB = 15.7 W/kg

System Performance Check Data (5750MHz)

Date: 2022.08.08

Communication System Band: D5GHz (5000.0 - 6000.0 MHz); Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.176$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.639$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.2°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW 5750/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 8.33 W/kg

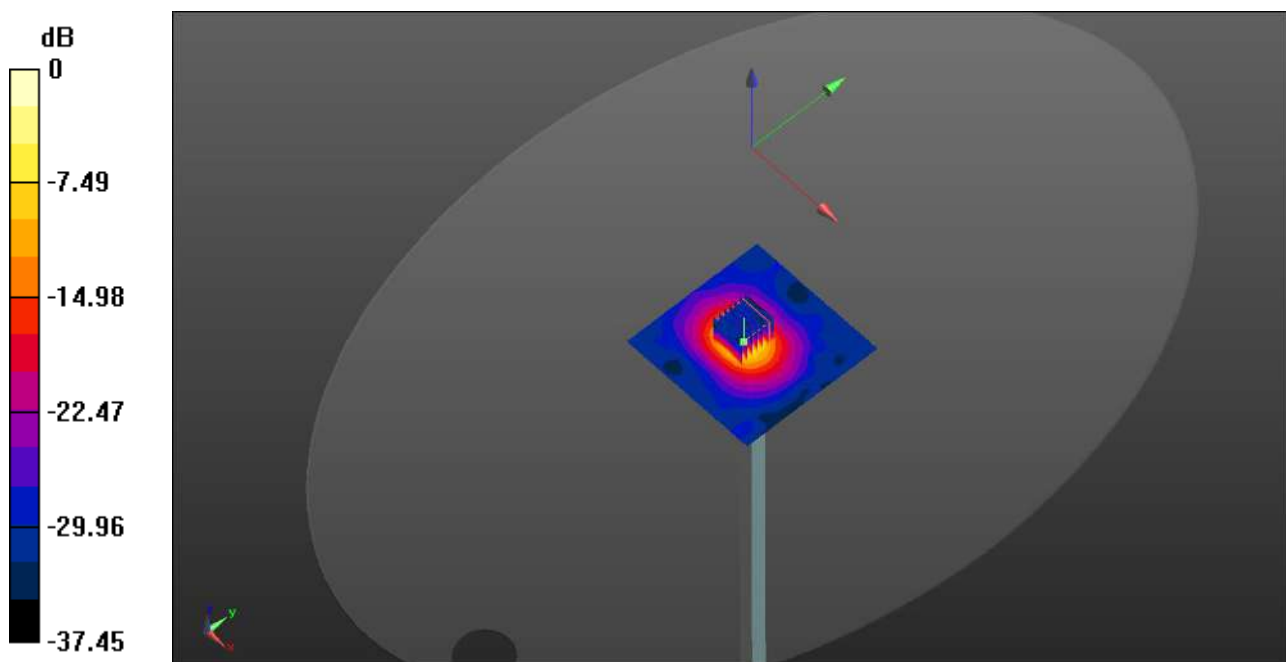
CW 5750/Zoom Scan (7x7x13)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 35.37 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.1 W/kg



0 dB = 16.1 W/kg

ANNEX C TEST DATA

Meas.1 Body Plane with Left Edge 5mm on 11 Channel in IEEE802.11b mode with Antenna.A

Date: 2022.08.04

Communication System Band: WLAN(b); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.821$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.535$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.6°C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(7.63, 7.63, 7.63); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch1/Area Scan (81x201x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.103 W/kg

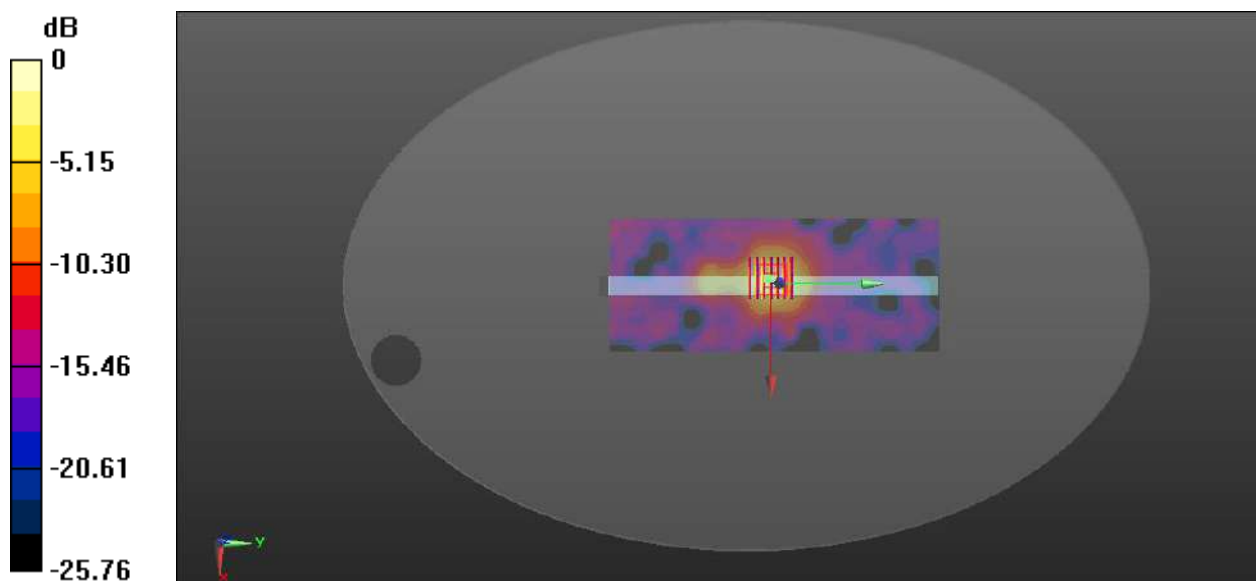
Ch1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.907 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.169 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.085 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0947 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0947 W/kg

Meas.2 Body Plane with Right Edge 5mm on 6 Channel in IEEE802.11b mode with Antenna.B

Date: 2022.08.04

Communication System Band: WLAN(b); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.787$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.694$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.6°C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(7.63, 7.63, 7.63); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch6/Area Scan (81x201x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.644 W/kg

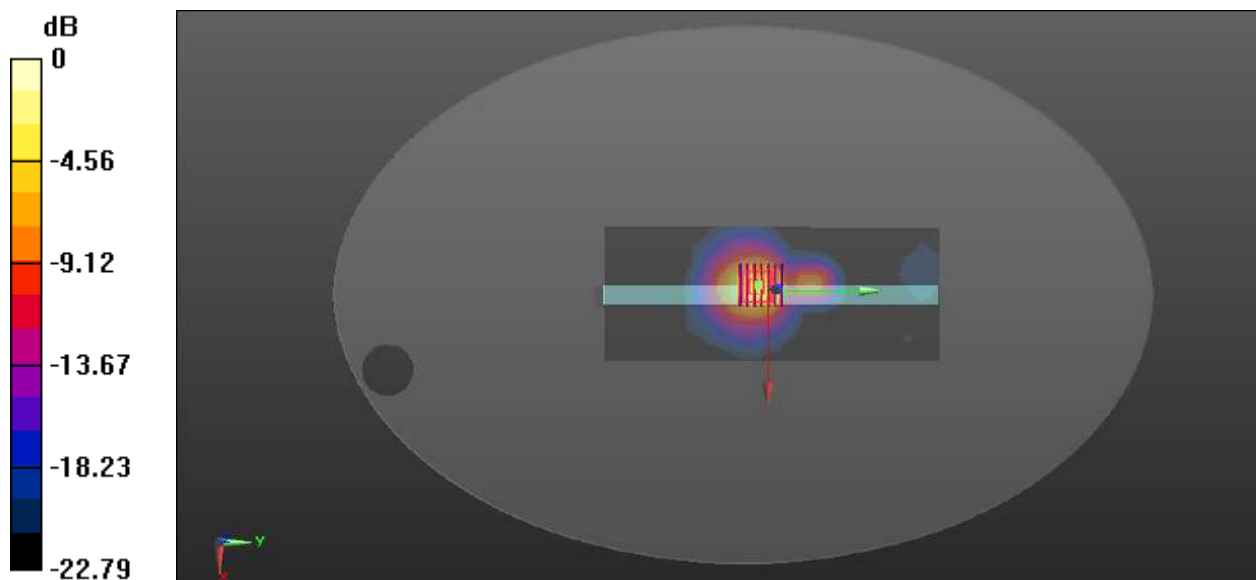
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.39 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.07 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.535 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.255 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.603 W/kg



0 dB = 0.603 W/kg

Meas.3 Body Plane with Open-270° 5mm on 11 Channel in IEEE802.11a mode with Antenna.A

Date: 2022.08.04

Communication System Band: WLAN(b); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.821$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.535$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.6°C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(7.63, 7.63, 7.63); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.110 W/kg

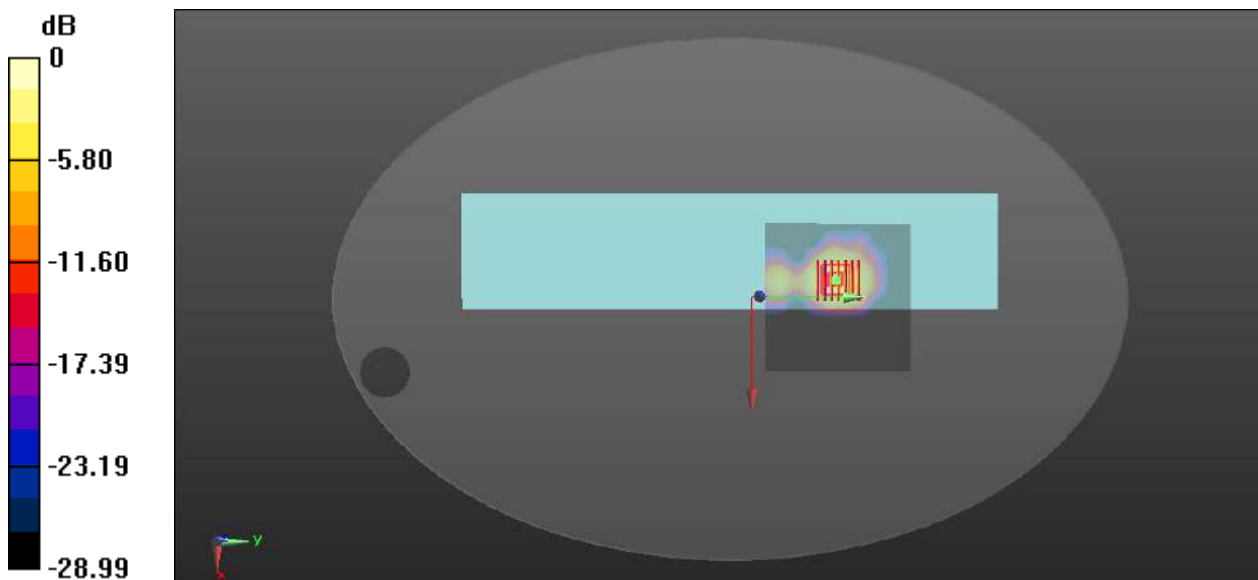
Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.677 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.175 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.088 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.042 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.100 W/kg



0 dB = 0.100 W/kg

Meas.4 Body Plane with Open-0° 5mm on 6 Channel in IEEE802.11b mode with Antenna.B

Date: 2022.08.04

Communication System Band: WLAN(b); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.787$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.694$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.6°C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(7.63, 7.63, 7.63); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch6/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.594 W/kg

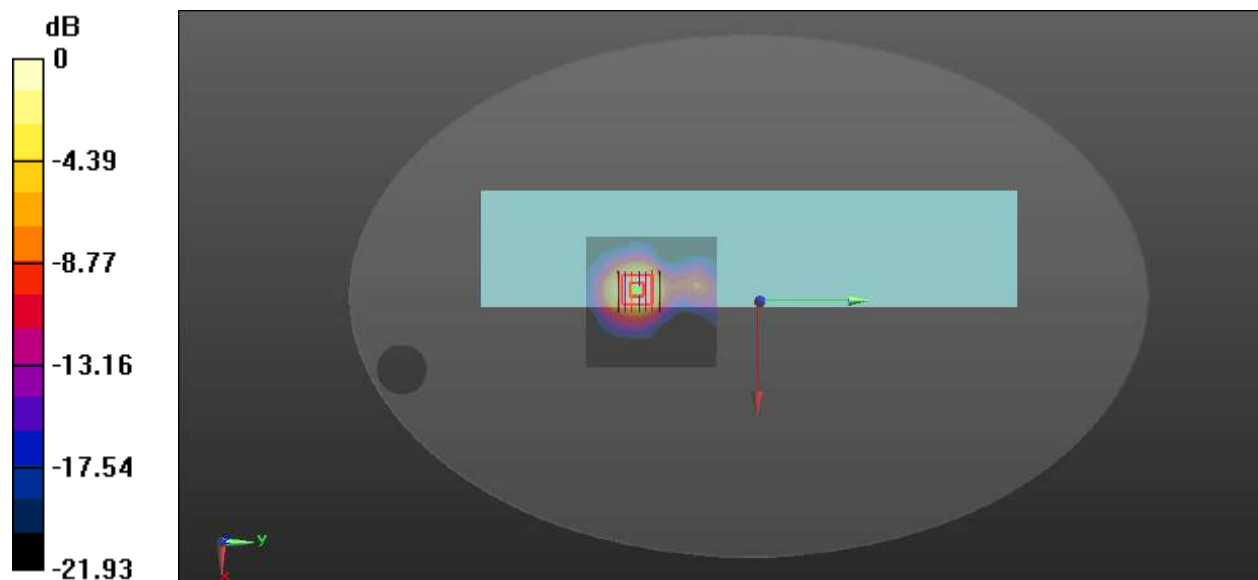
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 8.824 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.943 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.473 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.221 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.538 W/kg



0 dB = 0.538 W/kg

Meas.5 Body Plane with Left Edge 5mm on 40 Channel in IEEE802.11a mode with Antenna.A

Date: 2022.08.02

Communication System Band: WLAN(a); Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.606$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.443$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.4°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(5.42, 5.42, 5.42); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch40/Area Scan (101x251x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.01 W/kg

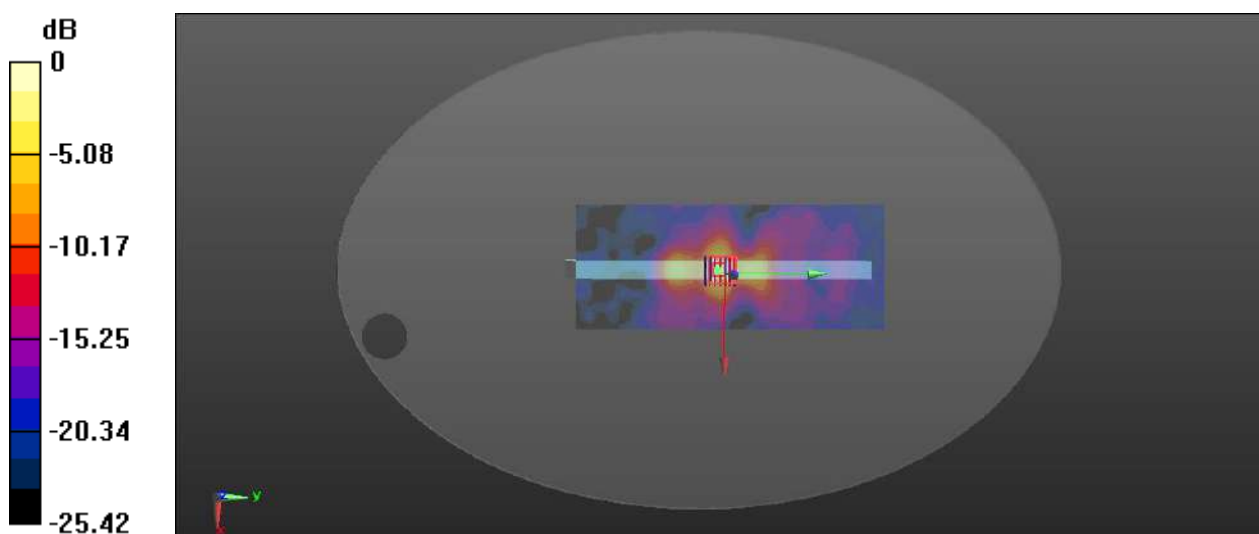
Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 4.126 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.80 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.497 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.166 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.960 W/kg



0 dB = 0.960 W/kg

Meas.6 Body Plane with Close-180° 5mm on 40 Channel in IEEE802.11a mode with Antenna.B

Date: 2022.08.02

Communication System Band: WLAN(a); Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.606$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.443$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.4°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(5.42, 5.42, 5.42); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch40/Area Scan (91x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.658 W/kg

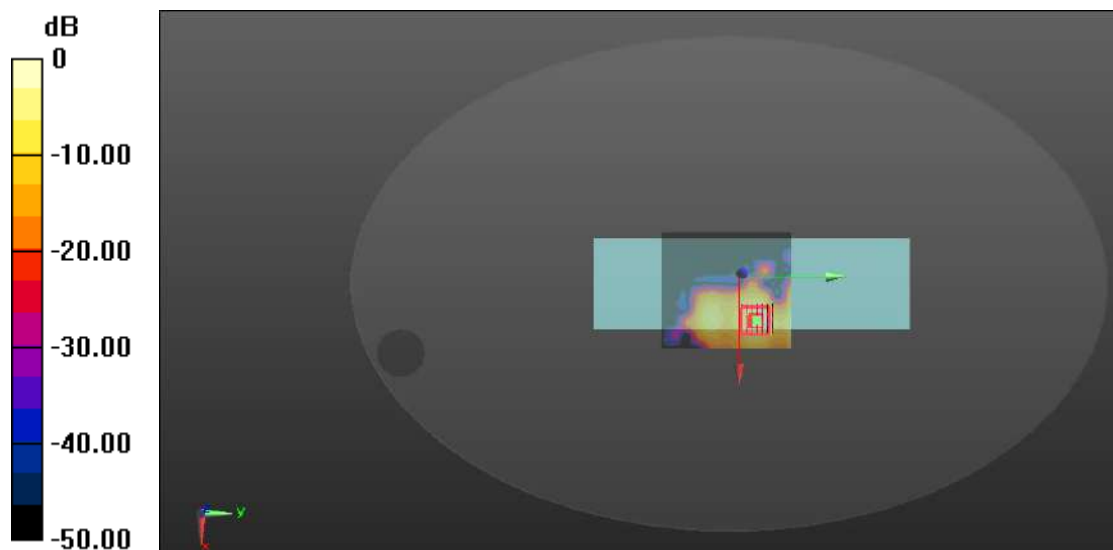
Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.316 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.093 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.633 W/kg



0 dB = 0.633 W/kg

Meas.7 Body Plane with Close-0° 5mm on 149 Channel in IEEE802.11a mode with Antenna.A

Date: 2022.08.08

Communication System Band: WLAN(a); Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.167$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.759$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.2°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch149/Area Scan (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.708 W/kg

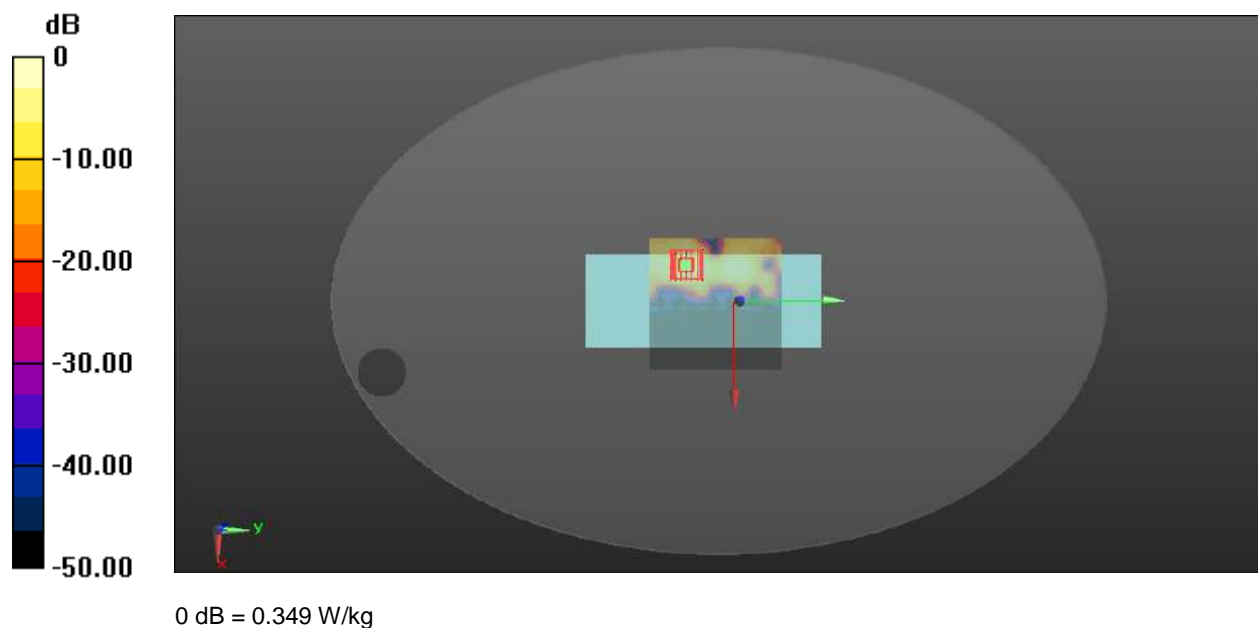
Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.888 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.283 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.087 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.349 W/kg



Meas.8 Body Plane with Close-180° 5mm on 149 Channel in IEEE802.11a mode with Antenna.B

Date: 2022.08.08

Communication System Band: WLAN(a); Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.167$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.759$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.2°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch149/Area Scan (91x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.773 W/kg

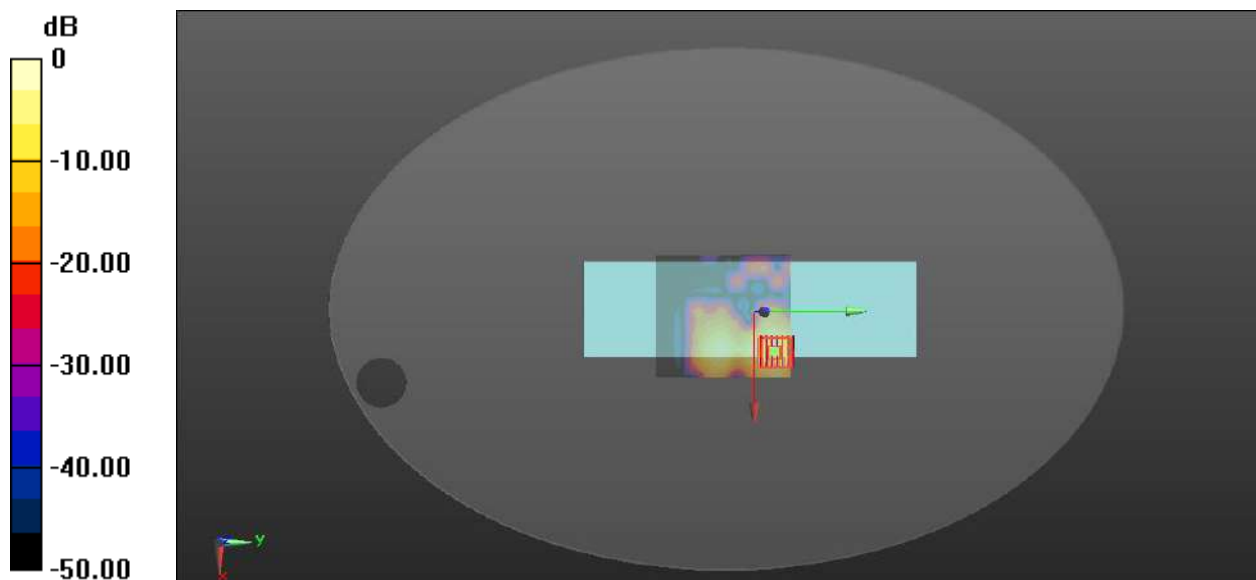
Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.63 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.381 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.110 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.790 W/kg



0 dB = 0.790 W/kg

Meas.9 Body Plane with Open-180° 5mm on 40 Channel in IEEE802.11a mode with Antenna.A

Date: 2022.08.02

Communication System Band: WLAN(a); Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.606 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.443$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.4°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(5.42, 5.42, 5.42); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch40/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.000 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.000 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.893 W/kg

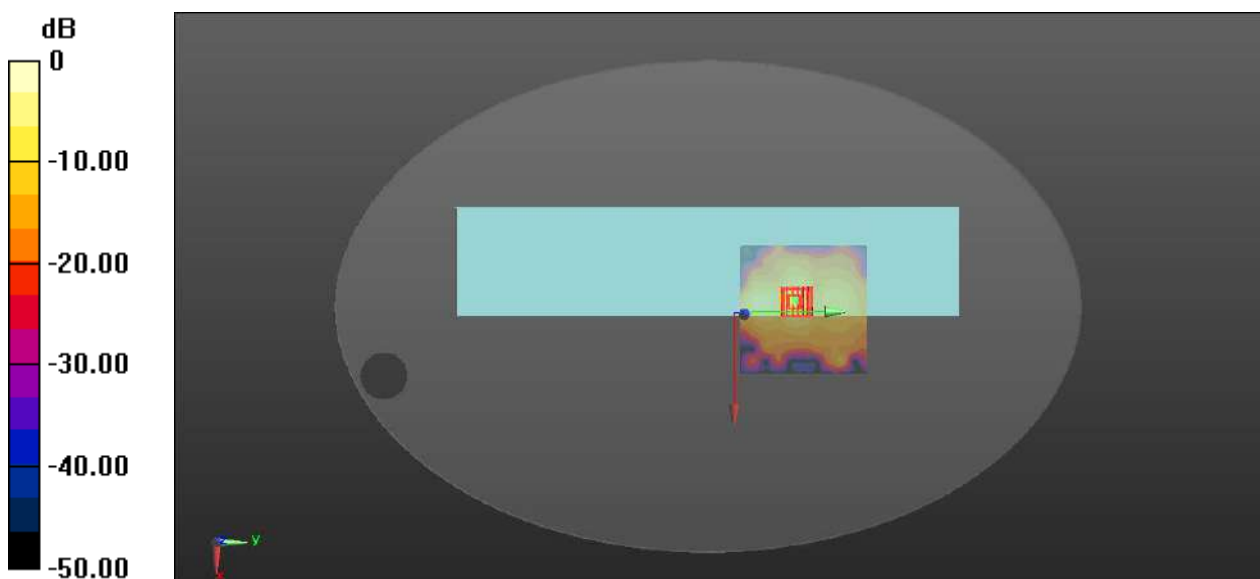
Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.096 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.77 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.479 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.141 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.944 W/kg



0 dB = 0.944 W/kg

Meas.10 Body Plane with Open-180° 5mm on 40 Channel in IEEE802.11A mode with Antenna.B

Date: 2022.08.02

Communication System Band: WLAN(a); Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.606$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.443$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.4°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(5.42, 5.42, 5.42); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch40/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.583 W/kg

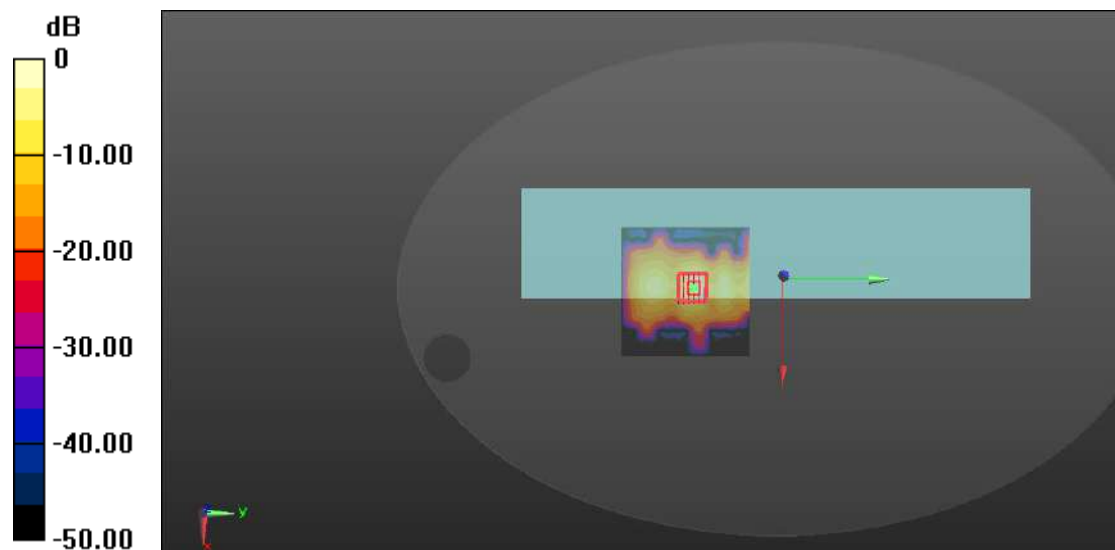
Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.911 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.300 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.087 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.602 W/kg



0 dB = 0.602 W/kg

Meas.11 Body Plane with Open-0° 5mm on 149 Channel in IEEE802.11a mode with Antenna.A

Date: 2022.08.08

Communication System Band: WLAN(a); Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.167$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.759$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.2°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch149/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.747 W/kg

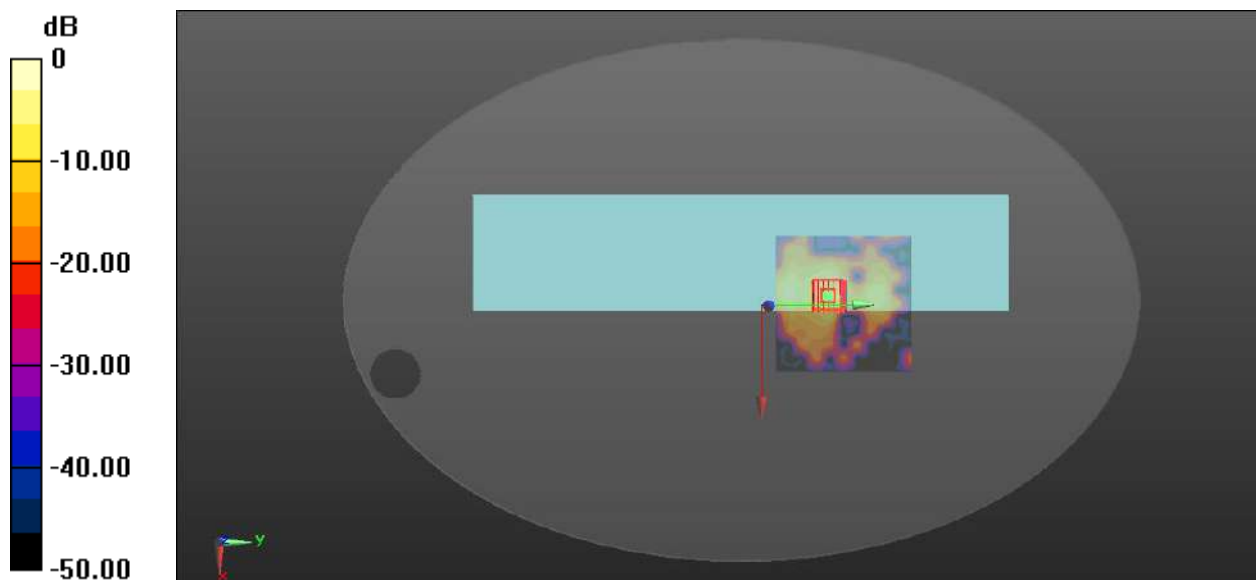
Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.9020 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.57 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.376 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.107 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.781 W/kg



0 dB = 0.781 W/kg

Meas.12 Body Plane with Open-180° 5mm on 149 Channel in IEEE802.11a mode with Antenna.B

Date: 2022.08.08

Communication System Band: WLAN(a); Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.167$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.759$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 21.2°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7510; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 2021.12.29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1454; Calibrated: 2021.11.05
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1012
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch149/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.776 W/kg

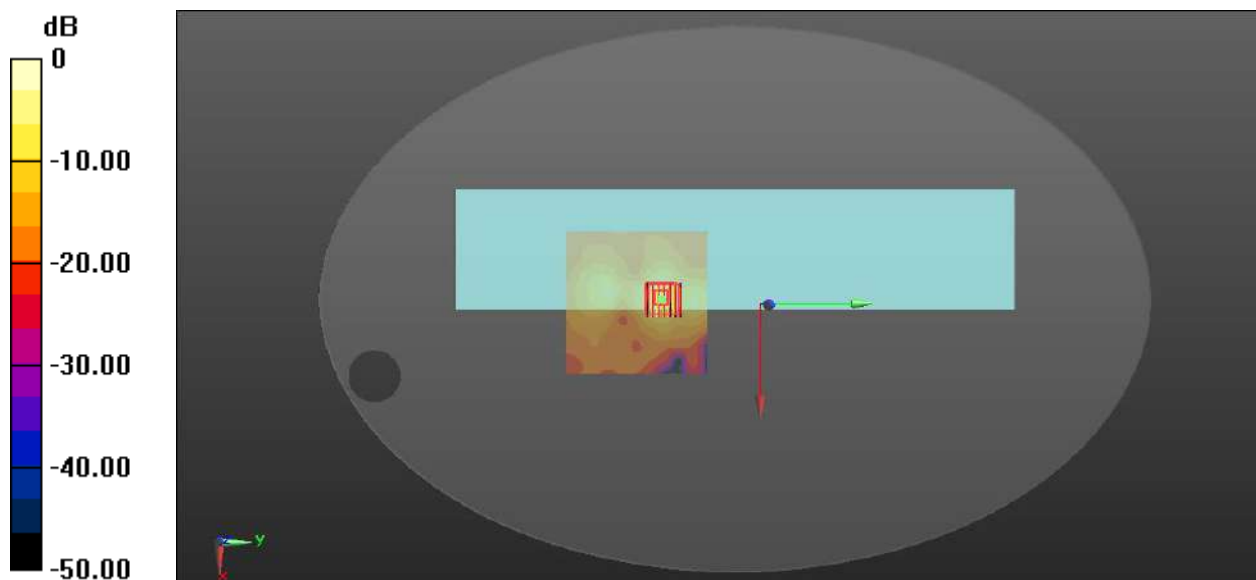
Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 2.999 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.85 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.426 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.118 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.878 W/kg



0 dB = 0.878 W/kg

ANNEX D EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

FRONT VIEW OF EUT



REAR VIEW OF EUT



LEFT VIEW OF EUT



RIGHT VIEW OF EUT



TOP VIEW OF EUT

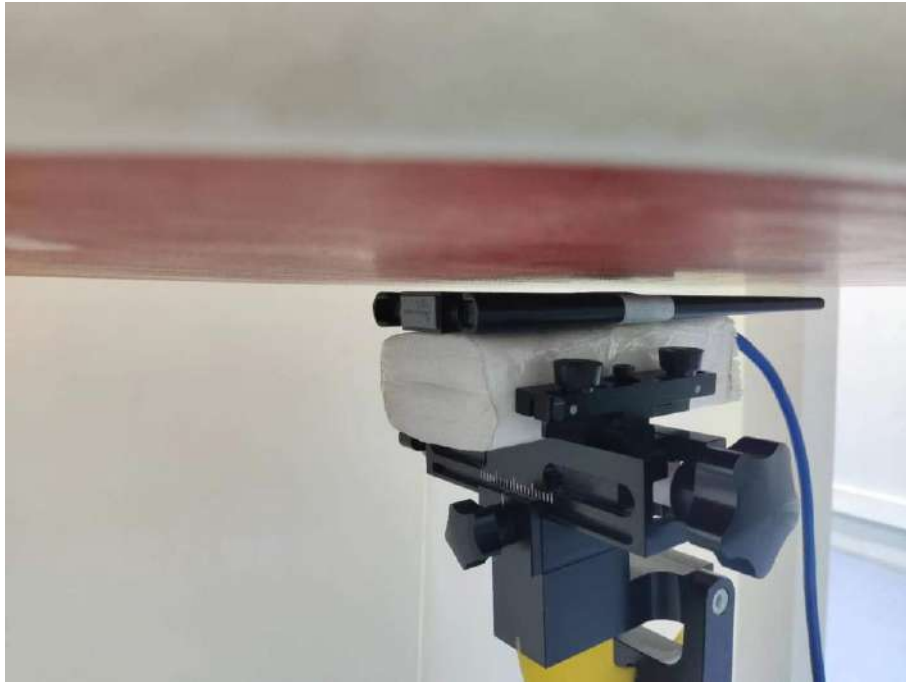


BOTTOM VIEW OF EUT

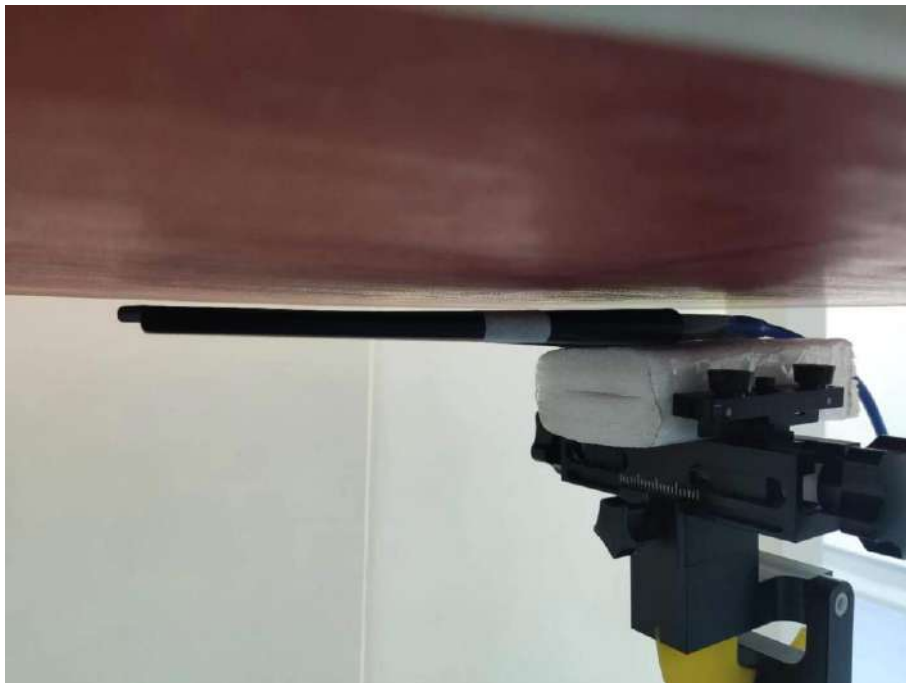


ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Close-0° (5mm)



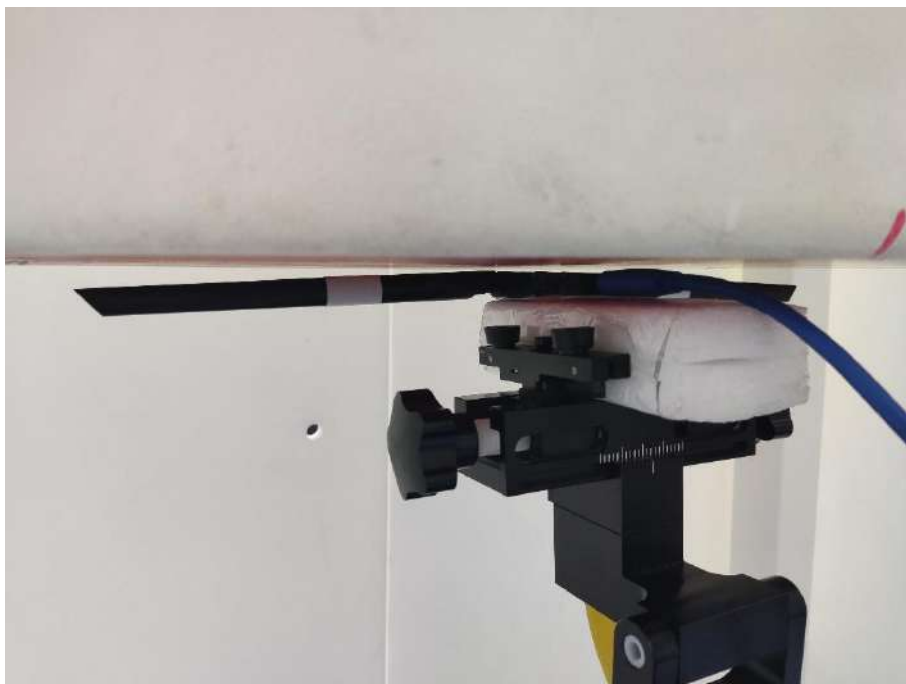
Close-180° (5mm)



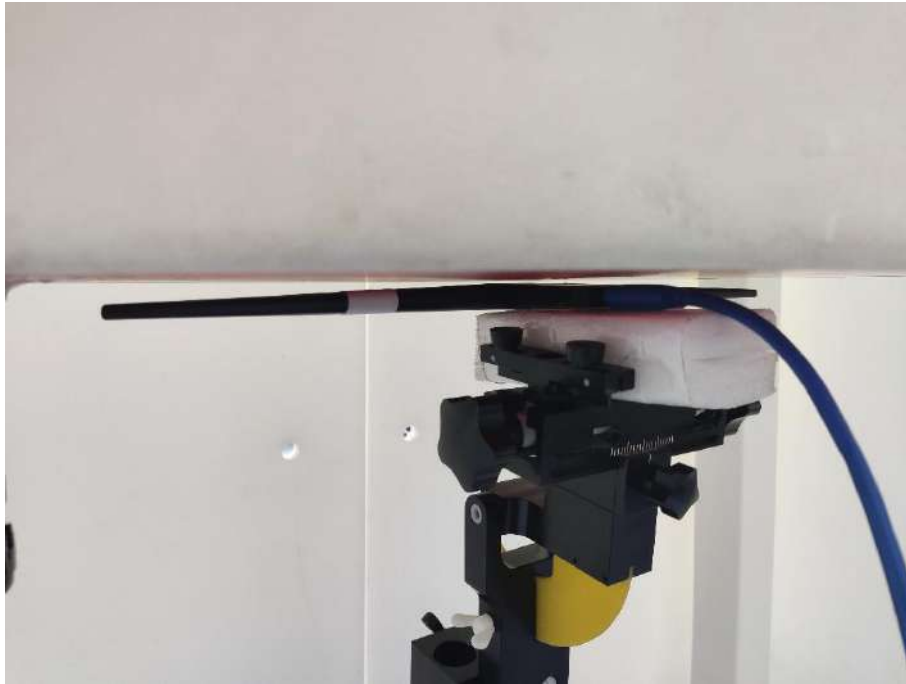
Open-0° (5mm)



Open-90° (5mm)



Open-180° (5mm)



Open-270° (5mm)



Left Edge (5mm)



Right Edge (5mm)



ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT

CALIBRATION REPORT

F.1 E-Field Probe (EX3DV4 -SN:7510)



Client **baluntek** Certificate No: **Z21-60467**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	EX3DV4 - SN : 7510		
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-004-02 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes		
Calibration date:	December 29, 2021		
<p>This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p>			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	27-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan21)	Jan-22
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug21/2)	Aug-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)	Jun-22
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	21-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Jan-22
Calibrated by:	Name Yu Zongying	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature
Reviewed by:	Name Lin Hao	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature
Approved by:	Name Qi Dianyuan	Function SAR Project Leader	Signature
Issued: December 31, 2021			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900\text{MHz}$ in TEM-cell; $f > 1800\text{MHz}$: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800\text{MHz}$. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from $\pm 50\text{MHz}$ to $\pm 100\text{MHz}$.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: Z21-60467

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7510

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.65	0.56	0.43	±10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	97.3	97.5	99.9	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB· μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	190.4	±2.0%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		173.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		148.7	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7510

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.10	10.10	10.10	0.17	1.21	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.72	9.72	9.72	0.11	1.55	±12.1%
1450	40.5	1.20	8.76	8.76	8.76	0.15	1.17	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.51	8.51	8.51	0.20	1.10	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.13	8.13	8.13	0.28	1.00	±12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.32	0.92	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.92	7.92	7.92	0.65	0.68	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.65	0.68	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.40	7.40	7.40	0.42	0.89	±12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	7.28	7.28	7.28	0.45	0.93	±13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.97	6.97	6.97	0.43	0.99	±13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.65	6.65	6.65	0.45	1.00	±13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.52	6.52	6.52	0.35	1.35	±13.3%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.55	6.55	6.55	0.40	1.15	±13.3%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.33	6.33	6.33	0.40	1.25	±13.3%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.21	6.21	6.21	0.40	1.30	±13.3%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.45	1.20	±13.3%
4950	36.3	4.40	5.94	5.94	5.94	0.40	1.35	±13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.42	5.42	5.42	0.50	1.25	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.55	1.23	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.55	1.27	±13.3%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

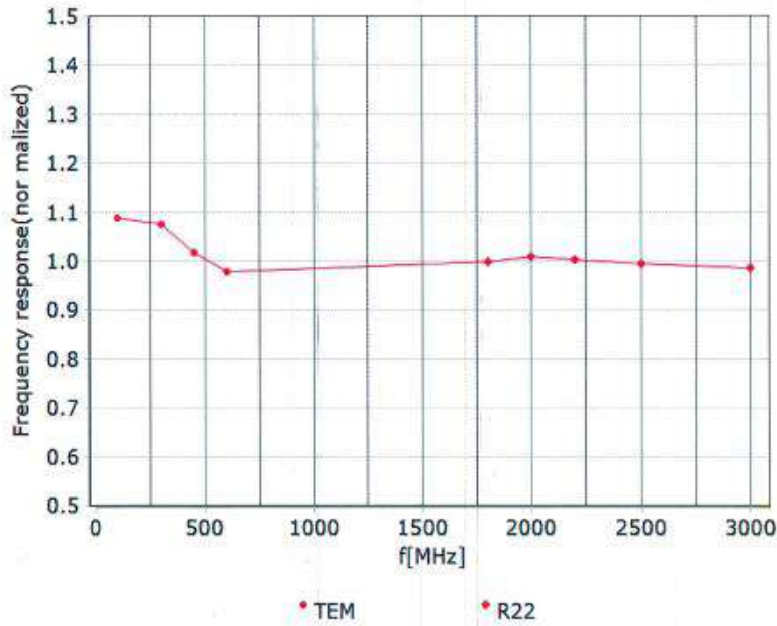
^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)

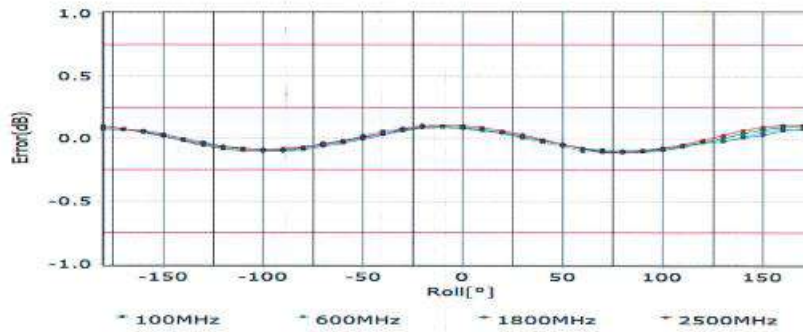
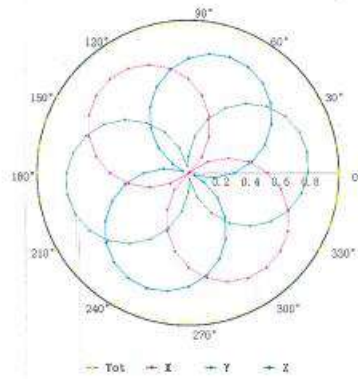
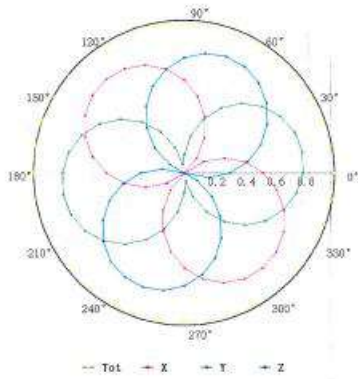


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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

f=1800 MHz, R22

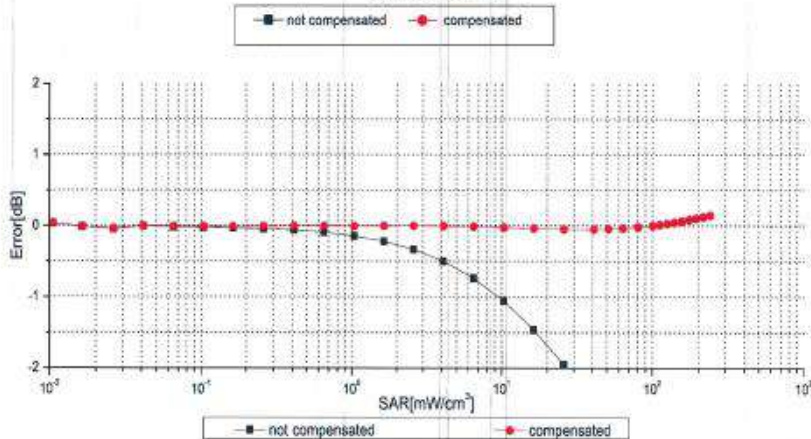
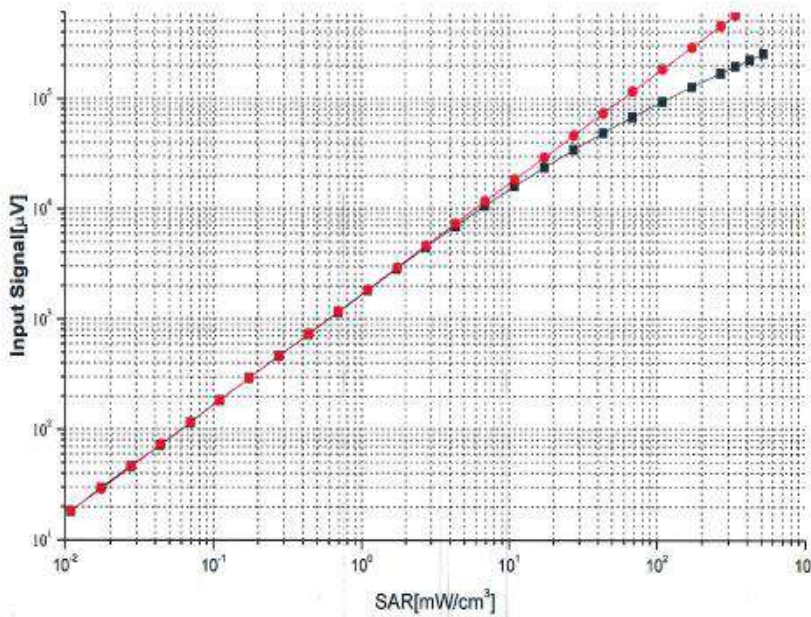


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 1.2\%$ ($k=2$)



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Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

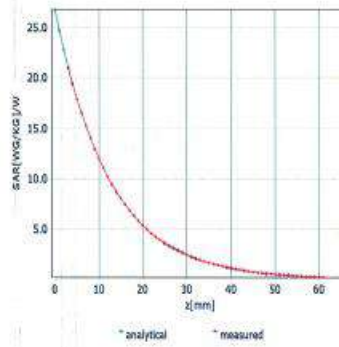
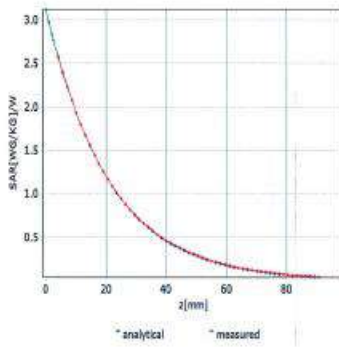


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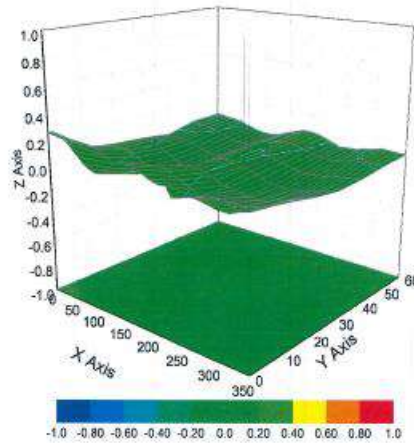
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 3.2\%$ ($k=2$)



DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7510

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	35.5
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

F.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE4 - SN:1454)



Client : **baluntek** Certificate No: **Z21-60445**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	DAE4 - SN: 1454		
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-002-01 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)		
Calibration date:	November 05, 2021		
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	15-Jun-21 (CTTL, No.J21X04465)	Jun-22
Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Issued: November 07, 2021			
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Certificate No: Z21-60445

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Glossary:

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal
High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV, full range = -100...+300 mV
Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV
DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.212 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.707 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.783 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	4.01428 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99220 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99962 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	318° ± 1 °
-------------------------------------------	------------

F.3 2450 MHz Dipole



Client **baluntek** Certificate No: **Z21-60171**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	D2450V2 - SN: 952		
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits		
Calibration date:	May 19, 2021		
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 3846	26-Apr-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60084)	Apr-22
DAE4	SN 777	08-Jan-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60003)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21
Calibrated by:	Name Zhao Jing	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature
Reviewed by:	Name Lin Hao	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature
Approved by:	Name Qi Dianyuan	Function SAR Project Leader	Signature
Issued: May 24, 2021			
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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.4 \pm 6 %	1.79 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.0 W/kg \pm 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.00 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 W/kg \pm 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	52.2 \pm 6 %	1.96 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.5 W/kg \pm 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg \pm 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.1Ω+ 2.20 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.0dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.0Ω+ 3.93 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.068 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard. No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 05.19.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 952

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.788$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-04-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 107.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

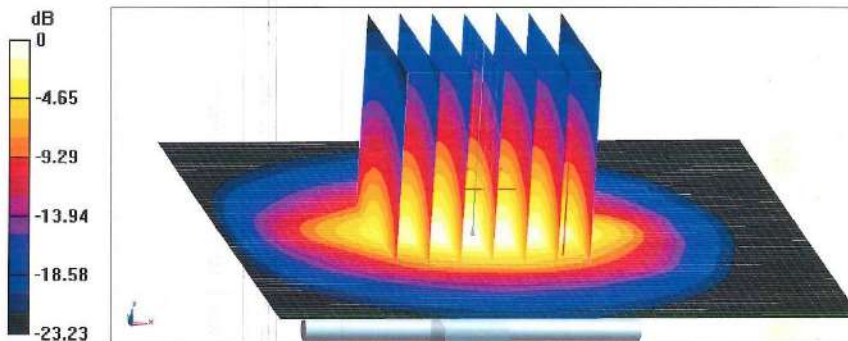
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 46.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.5 W/kg



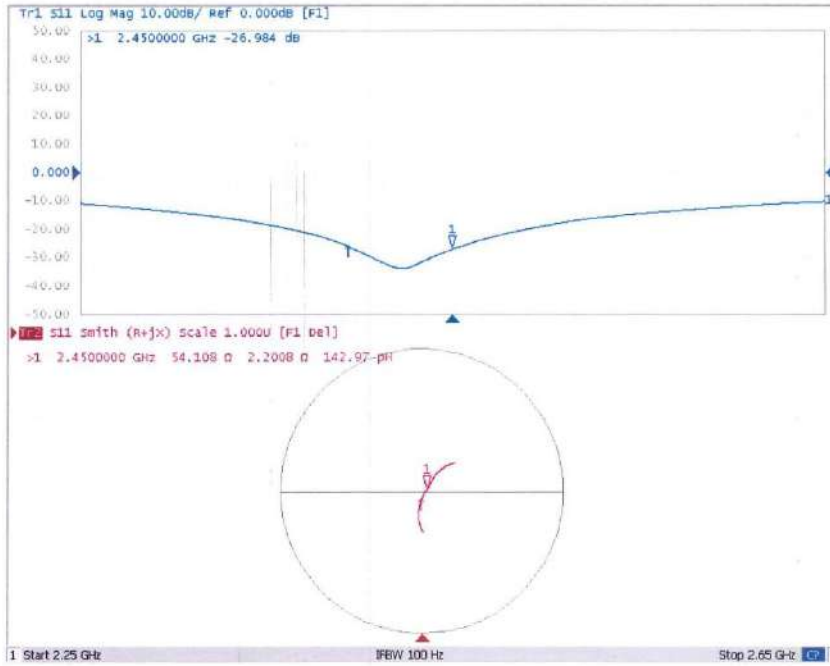
0 dB = 22.5 W/kg = 13.52 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 05.19.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 952

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.37, 7.37, 7.37) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-04-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

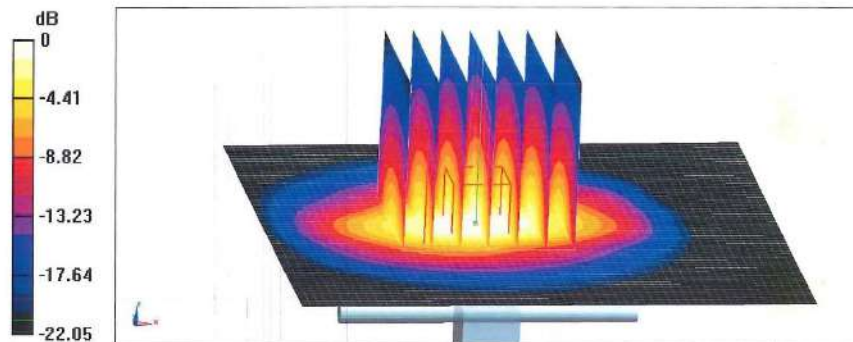
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.5 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 49.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.1 W/kg

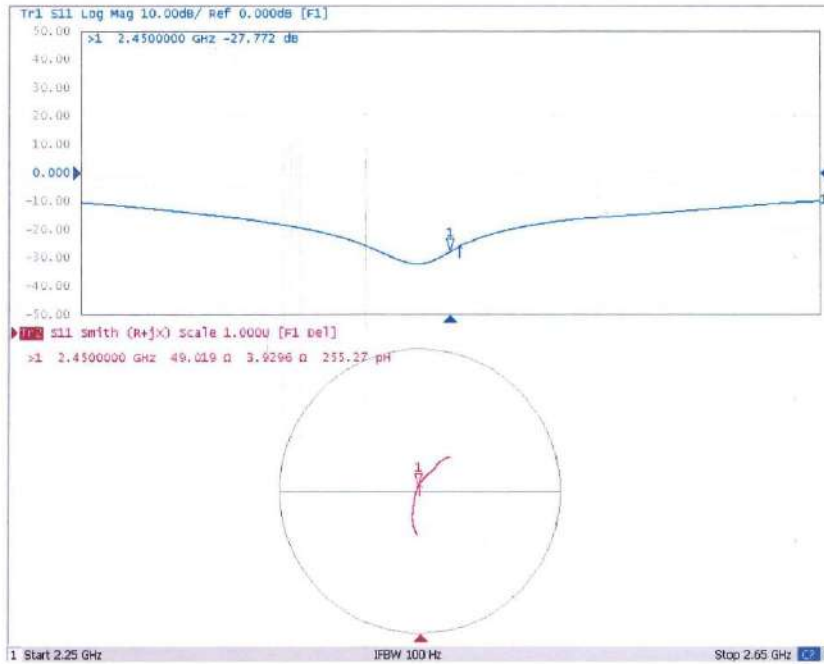


0 dB = 22.1 W/kg = 13.44 dBW/kg



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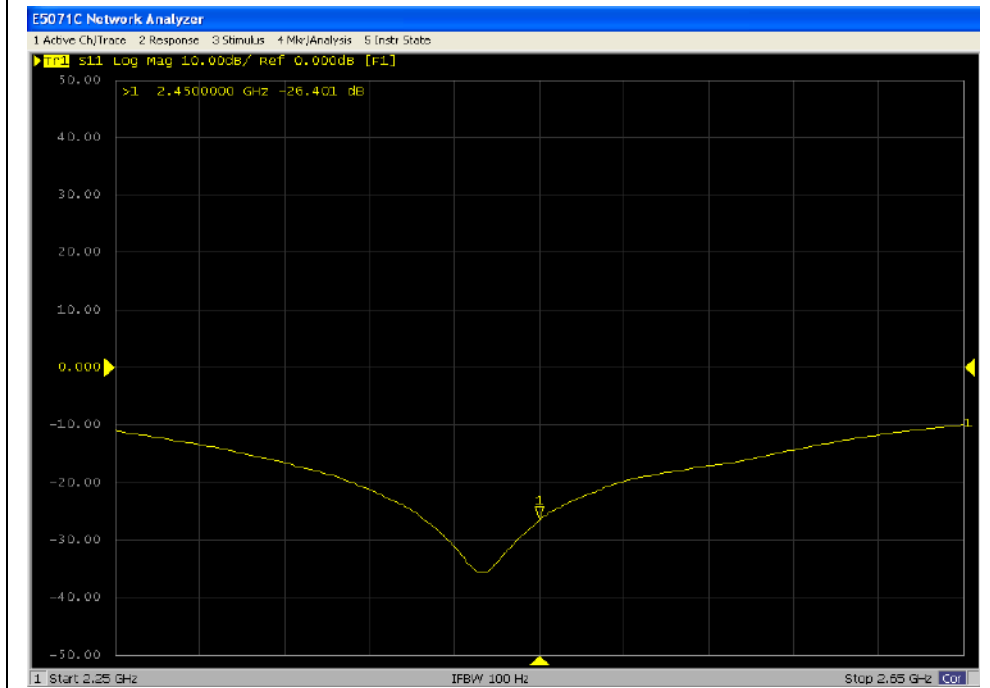
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



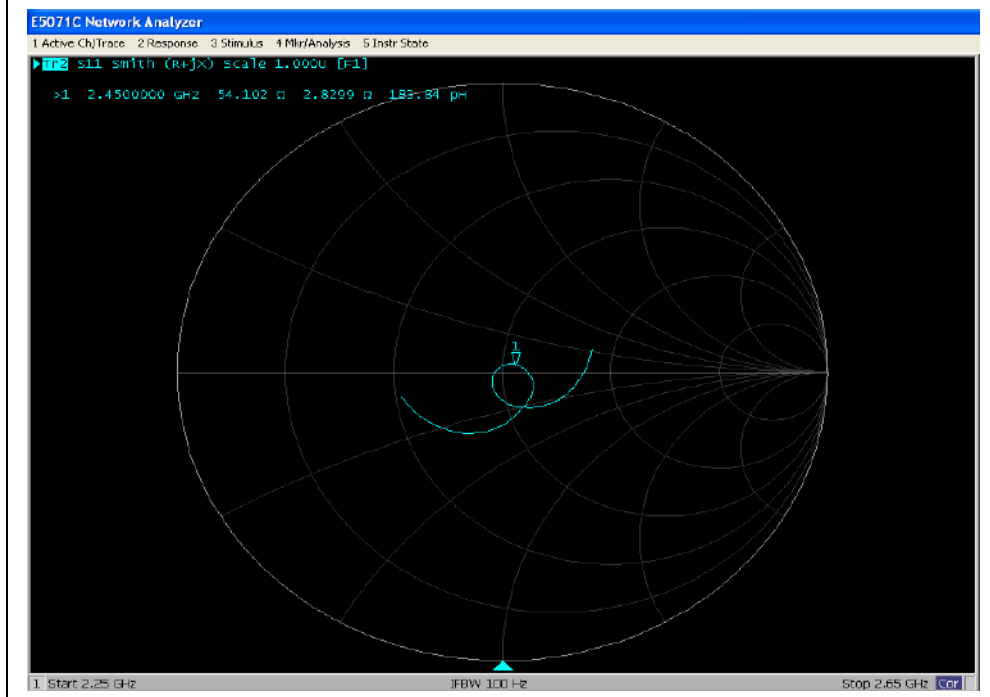
D2450V2 Dipole impedance and return loss Validation

Meas. Results	Current Meas.	Previous Meas.	Max. Deviation
Meas. Data	2022.05.18	2021.05.19	/
Return Loss(dB)	-26.401	-26.984	-2.16%
Impedance	54.102 Ω +2.830 jΩ	54.108 Ω +2.201 jΩ	0.629Ω (Imaginary part)

Return Loss for Head TSL



Impedance for Head TSL



F.4 5GHz Dipole



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Client **baluntek**

Certificate No: **Z21-60173**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1200**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **May 18, 2021**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 3846	26-Apr-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60084)	Apr-22
DAE4	SN 777	08-Jan-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60003)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzerE5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: May 24, 2021

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz \pm 1 MHz 5600 MHz \pm 1 MHz 5750 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	35.5 \pm 6 %	4.67 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.80 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.8 W/kg \pm 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.1 W/kg \pm 24.2 % (k=2)



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Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.9 ± 6 %	5.05 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.15 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.2 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.1 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.7 ± 6 %	5.21 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.75 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.2 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.18 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.7 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.1 ± 6 %	5.34 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	73.4 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.5 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.4 ± 6 %	5.82 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.72 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.2 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.6 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Body TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.3	5.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.1 ± 6 %	6.05 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	73.4 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.03 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.3 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$45.1\Omega + 1.25j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.5dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.7\Omega + 7.81j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.1dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$45.9\Omega + 4.85j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.5dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$43.9\Omega + 2.08j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.3dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.3\Omega + 8.89j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.1dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$46.6\Omega + 5.63j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.3dB



In Collaboration with
TTL **s p e a g**
CALIBRATION LABORATORY
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General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.096 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard. No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 05.18.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1200

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz,
 Frequency: 5750 MHz,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.668$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.48$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,
 Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.045$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.88$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,
 Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.208$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.67$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(5.43, 5.43, 5.43) @ 5250 MHz; ConvF(4.69, 4.69, 4.69) @ 5600 MHz; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-04-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

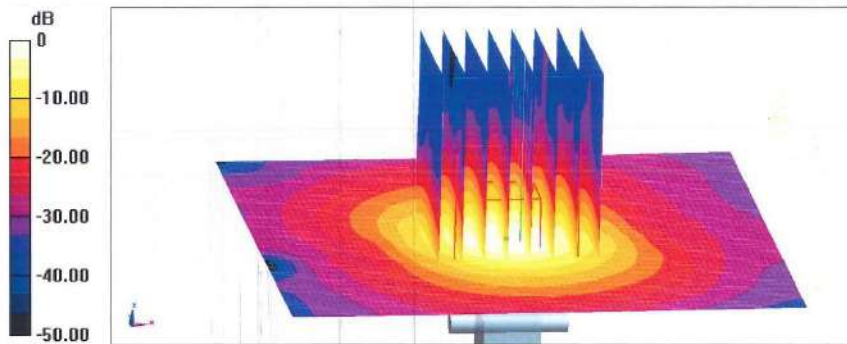
Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
 Reference Value = 69.22 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.3%
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
 Reference Value = 70.18 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.32 W/kg
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.9%
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg



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Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 68.06 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.75 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.18 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.1%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg

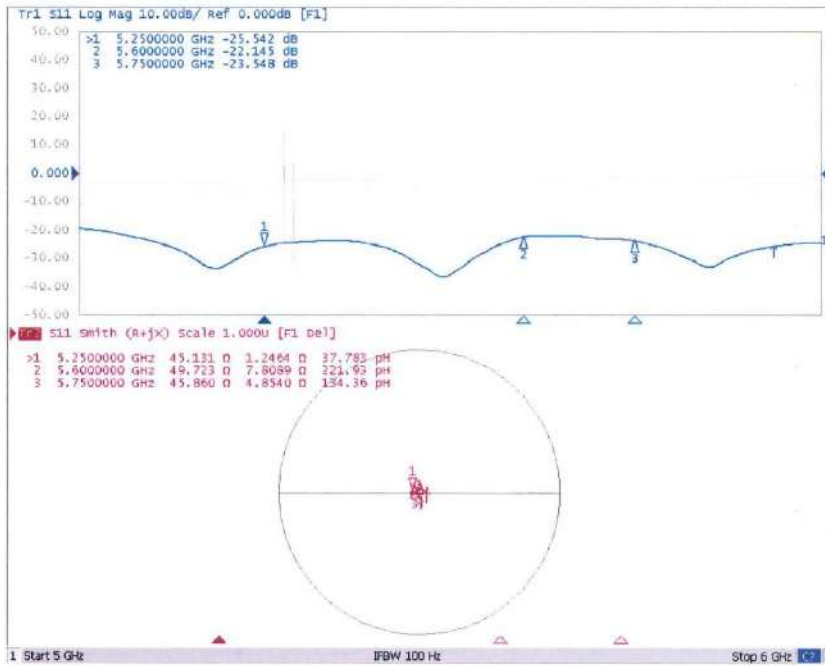


0 dB = 19.0 W/kg = 12.79 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 05.18.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1200

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz,
 Frequency: 5750 MHz,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.34$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 49.12$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,
 Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.815$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.44$; $\rho = 1000$
 kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.045$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.11$; $\rho =$
 1000 kg/m³,

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95) @ 5250 MHz; ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32) @ 5600 MHz; ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-04-26,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

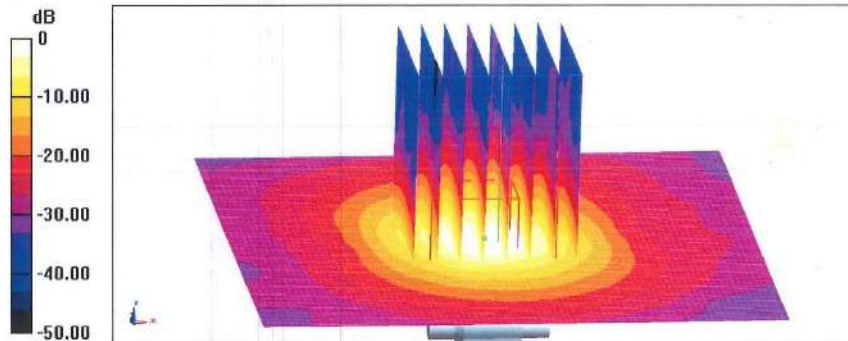
Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
 Reference Value = 65.86 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.33 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.05 W/kg
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.3%
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
 Reference Value = 66.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.72 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.1%
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg



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Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 64.58 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.03 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.1 W/kg



0 dB = 18.1 W/kg = 12.58 dBW/kg



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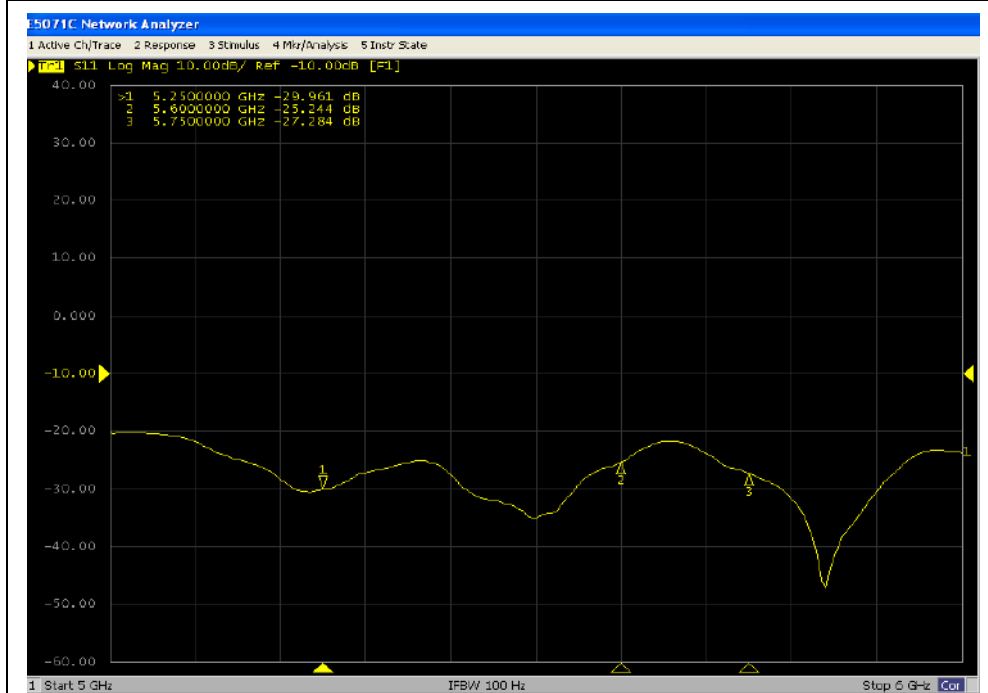
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



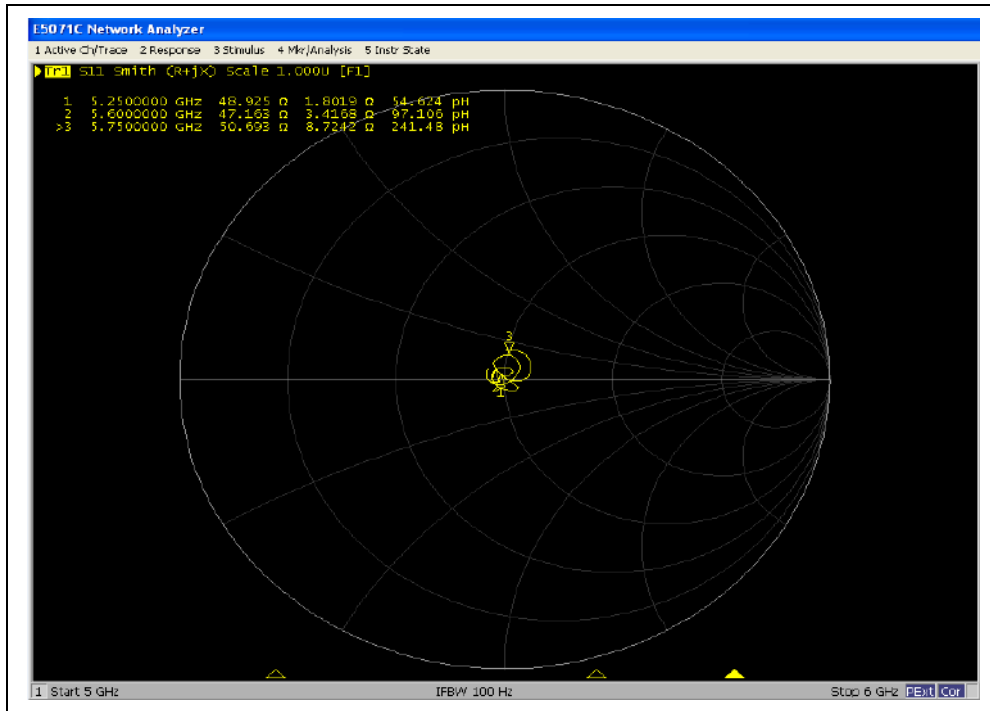
D5GHzV2 Dipole impedance and return loss Validation

Meas. Results	Current Meas.	Previous Meas.	Max. Deviation
Meas. Data	2022.05.17	2021.05.18	/
5.25GHz Return Loss(dB)	-29.961	-25.542	17.30%
5.25GHz Impedance	48.925 Ω +1.802 jΩ	45.131 Ω +1.246 jΩ	3.794Ω (Real part)
5.6GHz Return Loss(dB)	-25.244	-22.145	13.99%
5.6GHz Impedance	47.163Ω +3.417 jΩ	49.723 Ω +7.809 jΩ	-4.392Ω (Imaginary part)
5.75GHz Return Loss(dB)	-27.284	-23.548	15.87%
5.75GHz Impedance	50.693Ω +8.724 jΩ	45.860 Ω +4.854 jΩ	4.833Ω (Real part)

Return Loss for Head TSL



Impedance for Head TSL



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